THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No 15. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

GRANT'S POWERS.

Echoes from the West on the Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

From the Chicago Tribune (Grant's organ), Jan. 13.

The House of Representatives on Monday showed abundant good sense by giving more than a two-thirds vote in favor of a repeal of the Office Tenure act. The House has now done its whole duty, and the country has a right to expect that the Senate will speedily take up the repealing act and pass it. The people have elected General Grant, and they expect him to have and possess and exercise all the constitutional functions of the Executive office. It was never contemplated nor intended that the Senate of the United States should exercise the duty of appointment. The emergency that demanded the extraordinary legislation known as the Office Tenure act will expire on the 31 of March, and the law ought to expire with it. The Office Tenure act is part and parcel of the record of Andrew Johnson's administration. It served to mark the total depravity of that administration; it was as expressive as are the bars which inclose the windows of the State Prison; it was the national judgment that the man then holding the office of President was not to be trusted to go at large, and therefore was to be prevented from doing harm until he was succeeded by another President. The people did not re-elect Andrew Johnson; on the contrary, they selected a man in whose integrity, personal and official, they had full confidence, and elected him that he might resume the powers and duties of which Johnson had been deprived. The American people would not have elected Grant had they supposed that the Office Tenure act would be necessary to restrain him from wrongdoing. By electing him they virtually ordered the repeal of the restraining law.

That General Grant will remove every dishonest person is known in advance. There is no consideration that will induce him to retain a member of the whisky ring or any other knave longer than is necessary to reach him with an order of dismissal. The Office Tenure act will alone restrain him. That act was intended to prevent Andrew Johnson from removing the few honest men in office to make room for thieves; but its continuance now will only serve to prevent Grant removing the thieves and replacing them with honest men. The act was intended to arrest dishonesty. To continue it in force can have no other effect than to protect dishonesty, and to enable every rogue in office to defy the President and insist upon a trial, with the right of appeal to the Senate. Are the public interests to be left in the hands of Johnson's officials until Grant has held a year's term of a court of petty sessions and the Senate has sat another year as a court of appeals? Are these men to have control of the public revenue in defiance of the President? The people expect the Senate to pass that repealing bill. They want the Executive arm free to strike at the enemies of the country who are robbing its Treasury. Are there any Senators who object to the removal of corrupt men? Have these dishonest officials any friends and partners in the Senate? Are there any Senators who will vote to retain such men in office? If the corrupt rings who have control of the collection of the revenue have any strength and power in the Senate, there is no more fitting or expressive occasion to make it evident than in resisting the repeal of the Office Tenure law.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

The New Senator from New York.

The N. Y. *Herald* says this morning:—

After a somewhat protracted and, it may be said, bitter contest between Senator Morgan and ex-Governor R. E. Fenton, the latter received the nomination for the seat in the United States Senate, now held by the former, at the caucus held by the radical members of the State Legislature at Albany on Saturday night. As this nomination was subsequently made unanimous there appears but little prospect of a "bolt," so that the election of the nominee to-morrow may be regarded as certain. For the next six years, therefore, the ex-Governor will probably be one of the Senators in Congress from this State.

Reuben E. Fenton was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 1st of July, 1819, and is consequently not yet fifty years of age. At the Fredonia and Pleasant Hill Academies he received an excellent education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first appearance on the political arena was in 1843, at which time he was elected one of the supervisors of his native town. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Thirty-third Congress, and served on the Committee on Private Land Claims. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life, but in 1856 was again elected a Representative and served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. He resigned before his last term expired for the purpose of accepting the Governorship of New York, to which office he was first elected in November, 1864, defeating Mr. Horatio Seymour by some 7000 majority. As a member of Congress he was regarded as a hard-working Representative, although he did but little to distinguish himself. He had not been Governor many months before the Rebellion was finally suppressed, so that he lost the opportunity of affording the National Government that hearty co-operation and support in its war measures against the Confederacy which it surely would have received. While in Congress, however, he gave unquestioned support to all acts of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and took an active part, in a civil capacity, in the prosecution of hostilities. In 1866 Mr. Fenton was renominated for the office of Governor, and was opposed by Hon. John T. Hoffman, the present holder of that position. The canvass was a close and exciting one. Upon the returns from this city being received, the enormous majority given to Hoffman at first indicated the election of that gentleman, but a heavy falling off of the Democratic vote in the interior ran up Fenton's majority in the northern part of the State, electing him for a second term. During his first administration the Metropolitan Excise law was passed, which has done more to increase the Democratic vote in this section of New York than anything else. Mr. Fenton was at one time a Democrat in politics, but abandoned his party to join the Republicans, and is now a member of the last-named organization. At the Republican National Convention, held in Chicago last spring, he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Vice-President, but was beaten by Mr. Schuyler Colfax. During his gubernatorial career he was fiercely denounced by his political opponents and by a clique of his party; but, so far, their abuse of him does not appear to have affected his political prospects. His nomination for and certain election as Senator was, no doubt, greatly influenced by coarse abuse from enemies in the Republican party, who charged him not many days ago with having been guilty of many disgraceful acts while Governor of the State. Mr. Fenton is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman in social life, is very suave and entertaining in his manners, and bears the reputation of being a man of ability. What his career as Senator will be we cannot, of course, predict.

—The Boston Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Dorchester bay, supports about a hundred poor boys, all but twenty-six of whom are either orphans or half-orphans. Their average age is twelve years and two months, and they remain at the school five or six years. The institution was removed to its present location in 1835, when there were but fifty boys in school; it was founded in 1814, and is the oldest establishment of the kind in the State. Theodore Lyman, who founded the State Reform School at Westboro, took the Farm School for his model.

CRIME.

The Great Canadian Robbery.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Saturday morning contains the following:—

The police authorities here have been notified in regard to the great bank robbery at St. Catharines, Canada, on Monday night last, with instructions to keep a sharp look-out for the burglars. It is pretty well settled, however, that they passed through Cleveland two or three days ago, and are now probably far West. They have with them $48,000 in paper money and a quantity of gold.

Their manner of operating in this successful robbery proves them to be adepts at the art. The teller of the bank was in the habit of leaving his keys on the mantel-shelf in the evening and putting them under his pillow at night. Some one familiar with the premises must have obtained an impression of these keys. On Monday night the safe, bank vault, and banking room were securely locked as usual, but at 11 o'clock that night a passer-by discovered an appearance of something wrong there, and the robbery was discovered, but the birds had flown.

The door of the bank and of the vault had been unlocked with false keys, the safe punched just over the lock, a fuse applied, the vault door closed, and the sound being confined by the thick stone walls, was not heard beyond the buildings. The $48 000 in paper was packed into a couple of ordinary bags, and the burglars procured a conveyance from St. Catharines to Niagara Falls, from there they got another to Tonawanda, from there another to Buffalo, and at Buffalo they procured a team, driving it themselves to Angola. There they remained at the hotel for a couple of hours, apparently paying little heed to the satchels that contained the precious load, but refusing to allow the porter to take charge of their overcoats. Their reason for this is that most probably the pockets were pretty well filled with gold, as they had a chance to help themselves to what they wished of $200,000 in gold, also in the safe.

At the Angola station they tried to get through tickets to Chicago, but the regular agent was absent, and they paid their fare on the cars, paying out American money. Nothing further is known of them except that they went through Erie on the 7 P. M. train on Tuesday night. One of the men is of short build, about five feet six, probably weighing 190 pounds. He has a number of disguises, and between St. Catharines and Erie had changed his facial appearance half a dozen times. The other is tall, of rather spare build, and wore a light moustache.

The Rogers Murder—Marvellous Strategy of the New York Police

The N. Y. *Sun* says:—As we understand it, the police are now working upon the theory that the assassin of Rogers is a young fellow who recently escaped from Sing Sing, and who, while there, was the associate of James Logan, and bore in his pocket at the time of the murder the empty envelope addressed to Logan.

When, on Wednesday morning last, we saw these facts spread out in detail in all the journals of this city, accompanied by a vivid sketch of this person's antecedents for the past three or four years, and a minute description of the mode of his escape from Sing Sing, we confess that we regard it as a blind thrown out by the police to cover the real track they were pursuing. But we have ample reason for believing that the officers who imparted this information to the reporters, and caused it to be printed in all the newspapers under startling head lines, with the name also of the detective who was employed to hunt down the assassin, were really sincere in their belief that the person whom they had thus notified to quit the city was the very man who killed Rogers.

The strategy which devised this mode of catching a fugitive murderer is too deep for this metropolis, though floating in slush. Its stupidity draws ninety feet of water. It is hunting wild ducks with a drum corps—raising a hue and cry whose only effect could be to warn the assassin to flee the country.

The simplicity of those engaged in working up this case was ludicrously reflected in some of those reports of Wednesday. After telling the murderer that the police knew him, and were acquainted with all his haunts and associates, and had specially detailed James Irving to hunt him down, they declared, in a burst of enthusiasm at the exquisite texture of the net spread in the sight of this State Prison bird, that it would be impossible for him to escape the cordon of detectives fast closing around him! The police, though evidently aching with the secret, claimed great credit for withholding from the reporters the name of the assassin. The donkeys! If they had given his name to the press it might have afforded some means of catching him. It certainly would have imparted no additional information to him and his "pals," while it would have afforded the public another clue to his identity.

The theory of the police goes on the assumption that James Logan, now in custody, is intimately acquainted with the man who they insist killed Rogers, and has seen him since he escaped from the Penitentiary. Is there not temptation enough in the rewards offered by the Mayor to induce him to "peach?" or cannot a searching cross-examination by the District Attorney force him to "squeal?" Of course, the culprit has fled; but Logan can give a shrewd guess about the course of his flight, or, at all events, he can refer the officials to those who can. If he refuses to do this, it will be proof that he is far more deeply implicated in this homicide than he pretends.

BANKRUPTCY.

An Interesting Case in the English Courts—The Firm of Overend, Gurney & Co.

The first day of the year 1869 (says the *Bullionist*) has been rendered memorable by the commencement of a judicial inquiry surpassing in interest and singularity any antecedent investigation of a similar character. On that day the justice room of the Mansion House was crowded by an auditory anxious to hear shadowed forth the facts upon which the first magistrate of the first commercial city in the world was to be asked to commit John Henry Gurney, Henry Edmund Gurney, Robert Birkbeck, Henry Ford Barclay, Henry George Gordon, and William Rennie to take their trial on a grave criminal charge. The defendants were not ordinary men, and they were as little like those members of the criminal classes with whom magistrates have most to do as could well be imagined. They had held high positions in the city and in society. They had been trusted implicitly with the fortunes, nay, more, with the commercial reputation and existence of tens of thousands. They had long stood not only above suspicion, but almost above envy, so well were they believed to have kept the path marked out for them by the founders of the great house whose latest representative they had been. They, or three of them at least, had enjoyed the advantage of descent from those who had made the name of Overend, Gurney & Co. a tower of strength, in whose impregnability every one believed that he might securely trust, and until ruin had overtaken them it is perfectly certain that neither of them had ever deemed it possible that he should occupy such a position. Yet there they were, defendants against whom a number of serious accusations were being made, and who, for three hours or more, were compelled to listen to an address, in which the most important act of their lives was denounced as one cunningly, craftily, and deliberately designed piece of fraud and falsehood, whose ascertained and intended effect was to involve hundreds of innocent persons in heavy loss and utter ruin. We have no need to tell again the too familiar story of the failure of the great discount house neither have we any desire to anticipate the result of the pending investigation. How many days or weeks it is to last we do not venture to guess. But when it is found impossible on the first day to do more than finish the opening speech, one can but feel apprehensive that it will be some time before the prosecution has said its say. We confess, however, that the strength of the impression made by Mr. Lewis' address is in the inverse ratio of the length of time which that address consumed. There were in it a great many hard words, but very few hard facts. True the story of the two deeds was told with great, not to say wearisome fulness of detail, and such phrases as "utter rottenness," "totally ruined and bankrupt concerns," "hopelessly insolvent, &c., &c., came in again and again, as if they were likely to gather force from frequent repetition. Possibly, had the forthcoming examination related only to a civil action, all this might have been fair and proper. But the issue raised was a criminal issue, and the punishment which the prosecution desire to inflict is a criminal punishment. Under these circumstances we think there should have been rather more reticence in the use of opprobrious epithets, and there certainly should have been more candor in the presentation of facts which are perfectly well known, and which, it is quite certain, will come out before the case is concluded. That the members of the old firm and the new direction were woefully, egregiously in error when they agreed to form the company with such materials as they had at command, no one will dispute. That they had tempted fortune too far, and wandered too widely from the good old ways of their fathers, none can feel so deeply as themselves. But the fact remains that throughout the city, even by those who have lost heavily, they are not deemed reproachable with anything like intentional iniquity. They believed in the recuperative powers of a business which was returning a genuine profit of £200,000 a year, and they took too little account of the leeway which enormous losses would compel them to fetch up. So much is admitted, but this is a very different thing from conspiring of set purpose, and of deliberate intent, to defraud every unfortunate whom they could induce to take a share. That persons irritated by severe and unexpected losses should fail to see this, is altogether not unnatural. That the mental vision of the outside public should be equally oblique, would be highly improper, though we may add that this is not at all likely. Men for whom Baron Rothschild, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, and Sir Fowell Buxton are willing to become bail are not likely to have been guilty of conspiring to defraud. Their conduct may have been censurable, but at present no ground has been shown for treating it as deliberately wicked.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

How they Make "Prominent Candidates"—Ben Wade and Washburne.

The New York *Tribune's* Saturday Washington correspondence contains the following:—

This is the manner of becoming "prominent candidates for the Cabinet:"—The popular and accomplished Tide Waiter, Esq., of Maine, and the Hon. Whisky Blossom, M. C., of Illinois, meet on the Avenue, greet each other with effusion, and mutually inquire "What's the news?" Waiter, Esq., responds with the information that Jones thinks Covode would do for Postmaster-General; and Blossom, M. C., scorning Jones' opinion, as who should say, "Am I not one of the noble army of opinion-makers-in-general for the nation myself?" Blossom, M. C., announces that, as for himself, he thinks the claims of the Pacific coast can't be ignored by a President who once lived there, and if John Conness isn't put in the Cabinet, Republican Congressmen will know the reason why. The distinguished gentlemen separate. Next day the hotels and other second-rate boarding-houses of the capital tingle with the news that Conness and Covode are prominent candidates for the Cabinet, that the pressure for both is tremendous, and that both are sure to go in. I suppose the truth about the Cabinet to be that before the holiday recess neither Mr. Waiter nor the Hon. Mr. Blossom, nor any other honorable, nor even General Grant, knew who were going to be offered places in Grant's Cabinet. Certainly the man who, next to the President elect, is credited with the most information on the subject, was then ignorant as to the persons most likely to be selected, and was even without any positive knowledge as to whether a place would be offered to himself. Since that time, however, it is more than probable that Grant's ideas have been coming to a focus on this subject, and it is at any rate certain that his tongue has been loosened. He has sought meetings with prominent statesmen whose names the country keeps before him as fit for his Council Board; and if the soft-spoken Father of the House were now to assure Mr. Quidnunc that he hadn't the remotest idea of the probabilities about the Cabinet, Mr. Quidnunc would be apt to laugh. But, after all, it is true that absolutely nothing is known here in any way that brings it within reach of printers' ink of Gen. Grant's purposes in the matter. We are within six weeks of the inauguration, and to this day the political gossips of the capital (including nineteen-twentieths of our excellent Congressmen) are left to such speculations as their own ideas of Grant's predilections and of the fitness and claims of prominent gentlemen in the Republican party may suggest. But it is noticeable that the time for the range of these speculations beyond the limits of the Republican party has passed. The audacious chatter of the Democratic papers came near unsettling the faith of a few of the weaker brethren for a time; but if to-day there is a man of either party who honestly thinks there is probability or possibility of Grant's "Johnsonizing," the credulous individual is to be sought for outside of this city.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Startling Chapter of Crime and Vengeance in Illinois.

From the Chicago Republican, Jan. 15.

We have chronicled the fact of the killing of a man named James A. Laird, at Napierville, Du Page county, by Chauncey Bailey, with whose wife the deceased had been criminally intimate. A Coroner's inquest has since been held upon the remains, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

From the testimony given at the inquest it appears that Mr. Chauncey Bailey, the injured husband, resided in the western suburbs of Napierville; that some three months ago one James A. Laird, a young and not a bad looking man and formerly a resident of the village, returned from the somewhat fast town of Cheyenne, where he had held the position of Sheriff of the county in which Cheyenne is located, as also the position of Deputy United States Marshal of the district. During the three months since his return an improper intimacy grew up between the ex-sheriff and the wife of Mr. Bailey, an intimacy which, although perfectly evident to the community at large, was not known to Mr. Bailey till quite recently. At last a friend of the injured husband told him of the disgraceful rumors. Mr. Bailey very properly commenced to investigate as to the facts in the case. So accordingly he immediately started off to Elgin, that is, to speak more accurately, he told his wife that he so intended. This departure for Elgin, Mrs. Bailey was informed, would take place Wednesday morning. But this part of the programme was not carried out. During the day the ex-sheriff received a note written in a feminine hand, conveying information that Mr. Bailey had left town for that day. Accordingly Mr. Laird proceeded to the house of the woman about nine o'clock in the evening. A gentle tap at the door, and Mrs. Bailey admitted him. Soon after the entrance of Laird Bailey appeared on the ground—gazing at the guilty pair through a hole which he had cut out in the window curtain the previous evening. His wife and Laird at the time were sitting together on a lounge in the sitting-room, but soon went into an adjoining bedroom. Waiting but a few minutes, Bailey burst in the door, and, dashing into the bedroom, caught his wife and her paramour *flagrante delicto*. Laird attempted to escape, but the outraged husband drew a revolver, and before the libertine reached the door, shot him in the breast, immediately over the heart. Five shots were fired in all, only one of which took effect. Laird succeeded in reaching the open air, ran a few rods, and fell a corpse. Bailey immediately gave himself up, but the authorities did not incarcerate him, allowing him to sleep where he desired to in the village.

The cause of the above tragedy, or one of its causes (Mrs. Bailey), is a tolerably handsome woman, about 28 years of age. She commenced her career of free love by eloping with a Universalist clergyman. This first departure from virtuous womanhood was, however, hushed up, the erring woman apparently becoming repentant.

Mr. Chauncey Bailey follows the occupation of a farmer and miller. Some few weeks since he returned from Iowa, where for some months past he has spent most of his time.

The tragedy has created great excitement in Napierville, where all the parties were well known. While its fearful circumstances appear to be fully appreciated by the residents, the feeling is very strong in favor of Mr. Bailey, and none speak of his act without vindicating him. There is no doubt that if he was to be tried today in Du Page county he would be instantly acquitted.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Gentleman's Pocket Picked in New Haven of $32 500.

From the New Haven Register, Jan. 16.

Dr. W. H. M. Howard, of West Farley, Vt., arrived here last evening (15th) on the seven o'clock train from New York and remained until the departure of the eleven o'clock express for Boston. During the interval he called upon the family of Mr. O. F. Winchester. Soon after getting on board the train he discovered that his coat pockets had been cut open and a pocket-book stolen, in which he had fourteen $1000 United States bonds, eight $1000 greenbacks, and one $500 greenback—in all $22,500. He remembered passing through a jostling crowd in the depot, and a brakeman on the train saw two men jump off after the train was in motion. Putting these facts together, Dr. Howard, after conferring with the police of Hartford, took an officer and returned here this morning. On informing Mr. Winchester of the circumstances, however, it was learned that the cut was made before he called there, as Mr. Winchester observed it at the time. This would seem to indicate that the robbery was committed either in New York, on the road, or when he left the train on its arrival. There was a cut on the other breast of the doctor's coat, about two inches long, which penetrated another pocketbook in which was $14,000, which the thieves did not succeed in extracting. Dr. Howard stated to the officer detailed by Chief Lincoln to attend to the case, that he received $18,000 in New York in the presence of no one but the president of the bank, where he obtained it; but that he counted over all he had in his hotel in the presence of the clerk. He was confident that no one but the clerk was present; but it is just possible that other eyes were upon him, and the fact that attempts were made to get possession of both pocketbooks seems to indicate that the thieves were well booked as to their location. Dr. Howard's family required his immediate attention, and he has gone home, but the police will make every possible exertion to recover his property.

CANADA.

A circular has made its appearance in Washington advocating the annexation of Canada by peaceful negotiation as a *quid pro quo* for the abandonment of the Alabama claims. After pointing out the advantages of annexation and the danger of Fenian invasion if the provinces continue much longer under English dominion, the circular continues:—

The time is ripe for annexation. The Emperor of Russia in the cession of Alaska has pointed out the way. The pending negotiations on what are called the "Alabama claims" furnish the opportunity. The protocol agreed upon between the high contracting parties embraces a variety of unsettled claims and questions extending back to 1853. Bring in the proposition for the cession of British North America, and while absorbing all these minor points in dispute it may be made, from financial and commercial equivalents embraced, too attractive to England to be resisted. In this connection the present agitation of reform in behalf of popular rights and retrenchment among the British people would exert a powerful influence over the new liberal government under Mr. Gladstone.

The circular concludes by soliciting a reply, as the object is to gather the opinions of a number of intelligent men whose views are calculated to command public attention, in order that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family and the two Governments concerned may be drawn to the grand proposition of annexation as the proper basis for the settlement of the Alabama claims.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ben Wade.

Ben Wade is held, like Washburne, to be one of the necessities of Grant's position. He has been thrown out of the Senate, after eighteen years' service, by an untimely and temporary reaction in his State; he has been Vice-President in name and he came very near being President; he was a conspicuous candidate for a place beside Grant on the Chicago ticket, and he became so after having been much talked of for the first place, and having sent his friends to tell Grant that if the General meant to allow the use of his name, then Wade only sought association with him. Republicans of all shades look upon these things as constituting Wade's certain title to being "taken care of." But he is sorely pressed from his own State, which has a fecundity in great men most unfortunate for these great men themselves, who find that they are crowded altogether too close to thrive well; the persons who assume to champion his cause in many cases do him more harm than good; and the fact that he has never done executive work, and is too old to learn, is against him. Then the army set have naturally great influence with Grant, and they have never learned to love the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which their writers call the American Aulic Council, nor to forget the Old Senator who has said so many brusque things about the number of traitors West Point has given to the country. Nobody believes that these things can diminish Grant's appreciation of the bluff Ohioan, whose life has been so noble a battle, but a good many believe that they dull the edge of his appetite for taking Wade as a confidential adviser. If there were a good vacant Judgeship or if Wade would be satisfied with a first class foreign mission—such as that to St. Petersburg—most Republicans think that probably Grant's mind would be quite as easy.

Washburne.

That Mr. Washburne is to be either asked what place he would prefer or offered one of the best is of course. Those who think that he would rather remain in the House to serve as watchdog of the Treasury, and take the kicks of every rapacious gang that may be trying to break in, have overlooked his sixteen years' continuous service in the House, his desire in times past to escape to the Senate, and his failing health. Public opinion has settled down into the belief that, on this last account, he would prefer the easier life of a foreign mission. Whoever has visited him lately at his residence has not failed to observe the rare French books of history that lie about his work-table, or the marked interest he has been showing in French affairs. This, to be sure, is only the indulgence of a taste formed long before General Grant was thought of for the Presidency, but the gossips have fixed it that, if Washburne should go abroad, he is to succeed General Dix. On the same process of studying his tastes, they hold that, if he should take a Cabinet office, it would be the one in which the leaks are now thought to be the most serious and the opportunity for economical reforms the greatest—the Department of the Interior.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban Insurrectionists Consolidating—A Grand Move Anticipated—The Maine Senatorial Contest.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of a New Spanish Force—The Insurgents Concentrating—The Havana Peace Commission.

By Cuba Cable.

NEUVITAS, Cuba, Jan. 14, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 17, 1869.—A force of Spanish infantry, numbering about 1500 men, arrived here yesterday. It is stated that they will leave shortly for the scene of operations.

News from Puerto Principe reports that heavy rains were falling, rendering the roads so bad as to be almost impassable. The insurgents besieging the town state that they are actively engaged in concentrating an army of 10,000 men for the purpose of making a vigorous assault upon the place, and are confident of being able to carry it by storm. They are reported as being plentifully supplied with excellent small arms, and have at present eight pieces of artillery.

The commander of the besieged Spaniards in Puerto Principe is aware of the preparations which are going on to attack him, and is hard at work placing the town in a thoroughly defensive position. A large number of laborers are engaged in fortifying and numerous barricades have been erected on the streets. The Spanish force numbers about 3500 men.

The Peace Commission from Havana has arrived, and a messenger has been sent to the insurgents with a proposition for a compromise. It is very doubtful, however, if the Commision will succeed in effecting a peace.

FROM MAINE.

The Senatorial Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—Mr. Morrill publishes a card this morning, withdrawing the further use of his name in the Senatorial contest.

This leaves Hamlin the Republican candidate against the field. There is a talk of Morrill's friends, backed by the Grand Army of the Republic, running Governor Chamberlain as a candidate, and a combination has been proposed with the Democrats.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 18—A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93. U. S. 5-20s firm at 75¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—A. M.—Cotton flat, and the sales will probably not exceed 100,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 8d. Corn, 35s. 6d. for old. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 18—P. M.—Consols for money and account, 92⅞. U. S. 5-20s quiet. Stocks steady; Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western 46½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—P. M.—Cotton is flat; middling uplands 11⅛d., middling Orleans 11⅜d. Breadstuffs quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship Siberia to-day, from New York.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—U. S. 5-20s, 79½@79¾.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18—Petroleum firm at 56½@57½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Stocks unsettled and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 128¾; Reading, 94¼; Canton Company, 61¼; Erie, 39; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 162; Illinois Central, 14; Cumberland preferred 37½; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 131½; 5-20s 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅛; new 108½@108⅝; 10-40s, 107¾. Gold, 136. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 109½

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162⅞	West. Union Tel.	34
N. Y. and E. R.	39	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	103¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash	61⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	74¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅞	Adams Express	52
Chi. and N. W. com	82	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87⅞	United States Exp.	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	128⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	121⅛	Gold	136
Pacific Mail S. Co.	121⅝	Market irregular.	

—In the north part of Saratoga county, town of Greenfield, N. Y., recently, there was a trio of weddings in one house, at the same time, on which occasion an old lady and her two daughters were led to the altar. The mother was a widow; the first daughter was a widow of two months, and her husband a widower of four months; the other was a girl of seventeen, and the espoused a man of about thirty years, who had recently obtained a divorce from a former wife. The minister was considerably confused to know when he had finished, and it was understood that he was to be paid at wholesale price, and receive the equivalent in fire wood.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, Jan. 18, 1869. }

There is no material change to notice in the money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 107⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅛ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for '67 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅞@47⅞, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 129¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57⅛, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾@27, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Fifth and Sixth sold at 35¼, no change. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11 for Hestonville; and 37 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but hear of no sales. 235 was bid for North America; 31½ for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 73½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 68½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were without change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½@29⅝, a slight advance; and Delaware Division at 49½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 2⅛ for preferred do.; 72 for Morris Canal preferred, and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200	City 6s, New	100½	20 sh	Leh V R	55
$700	do	100¾	24	do	55
100 sh	Read R......b30.	47·69	8	do	66
200	do......ls.	47·69	24	do	55
100	do	47⅝	26	do......ls.	55
100	do	47⅝	100 sh	Phil & E	26¾
300	do......ls.	47¾	100	do......b30.	27
100	do	47¾	29 sh	5th & 6th	35¼
100	do......b30.	47¾	100 sh	Leh N stk	29½
8	do	47½	100	do	29⅝
100	do	47·69	100	do......c.	29⅝
10 sh	C & Am......b...	129¾	00	do	29⅝
5	do......d b...	129½	74	do	29⅝
200 sh	Penna R......ls.	57	200	do......b5wn.	29⅝
100	do	57⅛	12 sh	Buck Mt..b5wn	40

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 110@110¼; July, 1865, 108½@108⅜; do., 1867, 108½@108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅞@109; 10-40s, 107⅝@107⅞. Union Pacific bonds, 101½@101⅞.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 107⅝@107⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅞@136.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112⅛; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅞@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107½@107⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135⅞@136⅛; Silver, 131@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—The Flour market is dull and depressed, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@7·75 for fair and choice; and $7·75@8 for fancy Iowa Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do and $11@13 for fancy brands, according quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no vitality in the Wheat market there being no demand, except for prime lots from the local millers, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at $1·80@1·95, and amber at $2@2·05. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·61@1·62. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of new yellow at 87@92 cents and new white at 85@87 cents. Oats are without improvement. Sales of Western at 72@75 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is firm, with sales at $8·75@9. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·62.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over $1·01@1·03 per gallon, duty paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 18—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, and prices were well maintained. 1800 head sold at 9½@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do; and 5@7c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
81, Owen Smith, Western, 6@9½, gr.
66, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9¾, gr.
52, Dengler & McCleese, Virginia, 6@8¼, gr.
75, P. McFillen, Western, 8@10¼, gr.
68, P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@10 gr.
20, B. McFillen, Chester co., 9@10, gr.
95, James McFillen, Western, 6@9, gr.
60, E. S. McFillen, Western 8@9½, gr.
63, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9, gr.
75, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½, gr.
140, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@10, gr.
95, T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½, gr.
50, H. Chain, W. Penna, 6½@7½ gr.
105, John Smith, Western, 6½@9¾ gr.
55, S. H. Frank, Virginia, 6@8 gr.
70, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 6½@8¾, gr.
100, Hope & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
47, M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 6@8, gr.
41, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
34, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9¼ gr.
32, H. Clemson, Chester co., 9@10, gr.
36, James Aull, Western, 5½@7½, gr.
21, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
30, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6@10, gr.
18, L. Horn, Delaware, 5½@7, gr.
60, R. Mayne, Western, 5½@7½ gr.
62, J. McArdle, Western, 6@6¼, gr.
40, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6 gr.
67, Elkon & Co., Virginia 6½@7½, gr.
38, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 6½@7, gr.
21, W. Duffy, Western, 5@6, gr.
14, W. Sanders, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.

Hogs were higher. 3000 head sold at the different yards at $15·50@16 per 100 lbs., net.

Sheep were unchanged. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 5@7 cents per lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were without change. 150 head sold at $50@80 for Cow and Calf, and $40@65 per head for Springers.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The barque Lacanto, from Leith for Philadelphia, put into Plymouth, England, Jan. 2d, leaky.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, yesterday, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........37 | 11 A. M..........38 | 2 P. M..........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barquentine Harmony, Stephen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Ida Horner, Trinidad, John Mason & Co.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, Charleston, S. C., Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Sagua la Grand, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones 24 hours from New York, with mdse to John F. Ohl.

Barque Amelia Gehring, Haynis, 72 days from Hull, Eng., with old railroad iron to order. Towed up by tug America

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 3 days from New York, with 13 000 bushels wheat to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, 16 days from St. John, N. F., with fish to order.

Schr Clara, Mulford, from Savannah, with lumber to captain.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves Jr.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse to A. Groves Jr.

Steamtug America, Virden, from Delaware Breakwater. Brought up barque Amelia Gehring. Towed to sea Sunday morning barques Eliza Oulton, for Antwerp, and Bessie Harris, for Genoa, both from Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, arrived at Boston at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Barque Valkyria, McKenzie, hence, at Antwerp 2d instant.

Brigs Condova, Eddy; S. V. Merrick, Norden; and L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, were loading at Matanzas 8th inst.

Brig Bachelor, for Delaware Breakwater, via Sagua, with 250 hhds sugar, at $6·25, was chartered at Havana 9th inst.

Brig Wm. Muir, for Delaware Breakwater, via Sagua, with 300 hhds. sugar, at $5·25, was chartered at Havana 9th inst.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Parker, from Boston for Philadelphia at New York yesterday.

Schr Sylvan, for Philadelphia, with 800 boxes sugar, was chartered at Havana 9th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Hutchings, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr Surprise, Symmes, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 14th inst.

Schr Lydia A. May, Baker, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.

Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman; Mary E. Rankin, Crosby; and Mary Milnes, Crowell, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been for some time known, in the inner circles of politics, that General Grant's relations with prominent members of the Republican party are ticklish and uncomfortable, portending an open rupture as soon as he announces his Cabinet. Whether the close secrecy in which he veils his intentions proceeds from a wish to postpone the quarrel as long as possible, we do not know; but his absolute silence on a matter of so much public interest seems as strange as it is unusual. It cannot easily be accounted for on any avowable public grounds. Obvious considerations and a reasonable respect for public opinion require a different course. Cabinet officers ought to have some time to prepare for their duties. If the President-elect, like his predecessors, would allow his intended selections to leak out, he would have the advantage of public criticism on their fitness and their adjustment to each other. He would walk with securer steps when his path was thus illuminated by all the torches of public intelligence. Why he chooses to *burrow*, to move by dark subterranean passages instead of walking above the ground, is a mystery known to himself. He is perhaps a profounder statesman than any of the Presidents who have preceded him; we should be sorry to think his secrecy is like that of a quack doctor. It is more reasonable to suppose that he sees himself hemmed in with peculiar difficulties; that he finds so many of the Republican leaders restive and suspicious, that it is his chief study to avoid a schism, or, if it cannot be wholly prevented, to postpone and mitigate it.

That his sensitiveness on this subject is extreme, and (as he is a man not to be deeply moved by trifles) that the danger of a rupture is too real, is proved by his breaking his extraordinary reticence towards the public on what would seem to be so trivial an occasion as a report of his private conversations by an anonymous newspaper correspondent. If, as General Grant avers, those alleged conversations never took place, it is impossible to understand why they have put him into such a flutter. The correspondent did not profess to give the precise language of General Grant, but only its substance. There are cases in which the most positive denials prove nothing but that the maker of them has strong motives for concealment. Sidney Smith, for example, clergyman though he was, always denied that he wrote the "Peter Plymley" letters; but in the preface to his works he naively said, "I have always denied it, but finding that I deny it in vain, I have thought it might be as well to include the letter in this collection." Walter Scott did not justify his denial of the authorship of the Waverley novels with such arch simplicity, but resorted to casuistry. "Either I must have surrendered my secret," he said, "or have returned an equivocating answer, or, finally, must have stoutly and boldly denied the fact. The first was a sacrifice which I conceive no one had a right to force from me, since I alone was concerned in the matter. The alternative of returning a doubtful answer must have left me open to the degrading suspicion that I was not unwilling to assume the merit (if there was any) which I dared not absolutely lay claim to; or those who might think more justly of me must have received such an equivocal answer as an indirect avowal. I therefore considered myself entitled, like an accused person put upon trial, to refuse giving my own evidence to my own conviction, and flatly to deny all that could not be proved against me."

If the man of arms has imitated those distinguished men of letters, and thinks himself entitled flatly to deny "all that cannot be proved against him," his plea of not guilty must stand good by the non-appearance of witnesses. He may justify himself by casuistry as plausible as Sir Walter Scott's. A private conversation, he may say, is, by the laws of social intercourse, held sacred. If those who listen to it repeat it to a third person, and he publishes it, he can prove his story only by his informants, whose violation of confidence would be brought home to them if they consented to testify. The actual hearers of the conversations would be appealed to in vain to substantiate the report. A plump denial is therefore perfectly safe, since there is no possibility of disproving it. Being safe, it may be held justifiable on the ground that a man may protect the secrecy of his confidential intercourse. This is the best argument we can make for General Grant, and it seems to us as valid as that used by Scott.

But what is the great stress upon General Grant's feelings which impelled him to this glaring deviation from his habitual course? Here is a person who passes for the most imperturbable man on the continent, a person who has never broken silence under provocations which touched his honor and his military pride, rushing into print to contradict the statements of an anonymous newspaper correspondent on a subject of no more importance than his opinions of various public men. Horace, in an oft-quoted passage of his "Art of Poetry," cautions his tuneful brethren against the impropriety of introducing the gods except on occasions of sufficient dignity to warrant their awful intervention. It would violate all poetic probability to make those sublime beings descend from their serene elevation unless the occasion were one of first-rate dignity. For General Grant, who has kept silent on so many occasions when other men would have spoken, to come before the public about a matter which every other statesman would have slighted, is an enigma which admits of no rational solution, except on the hypothesis that his relations with the public men of his party are so slippery and insecure that slight causes of disturbance are of ominous import. If he were not tottering on the edge of a precipice, why has he made this great ado over a matter which seems on its face so trivial? It is only the violence of the tempest that snatches up chips and straws and lifts them to a great height. General Grant has been touched in a very sore spot; and the more this self-possessed, stoical man cries out at the brush of a feather, the more clearly he notifies the public of the location of his wound. It is too evident that he has got to succumb to the Republican leaders or break with them; and this prospect goes farther to shake and unman him than anything he has ever encountered. When General Butler, in a public speech at Lowell, charged that General Grant had inhumanly left our captured soldiers to starve in Rebel prisons, he made no contradiction; deigned no reply; treated the accusation with lofty contempt. When the President of the United States and four or five Cabinet officers publicly impeached his veracity, he bore even *that* in stiff, proud silence. But now, when an anonymous newspaper correspondent gathers what he can learn of General Grant's unstudied conversations, this imperturbable sphynx can no longer restrain himself! So weighty an affair makes him abandon all of a sudden the *rôle* of impregnable taciturnity which he has so conspicuously played, and hasten into print to save his reputation! The danger that he will be embroiled with his party must be painfully imminent when he feels driven to a course so out of character for him, and so unexampled in the conduct of any President-elect.

Improving Condition of the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

Persons recently returned from the Southern States report the gradual growth of a healthy prosperity, and a degree of practical hopefulness to which they have long been strangers. These representations are not universal in their application. There are two or three States, and portions of others, which have not yet turned the corner. In these cases the absence of an assured peace represses the confidence which is essential to systematic industry, and prevents the efforts which are elsewhere productive of manifest advantages. Generally, however, a marked change for the better has occurred. The bulk of the people in the reconstructed States are realizing the reward of labor; they are fast emerging from poverty and depression, and are prepared to profit by the lessons of a painful experience. This is more especially true of the cotton-growing districts, the gains of which promise far to exceed anticipations; but it is measurably true, also, in regard to the main body of the South. Even in Virginia, where uncertainty prevails, things wear a greatly improved aspect.

The increasing value of land is one of the noticeable evidences of improvement. Ever since the close of the war Southern lands have been absolutely valueless. The more a man possessed the poorer he seemed to be. They were available neither for sale nor as a basis of credit. A few cents an acre were all that could be obtained for choice tracts in Alabama, Georgia, and adjoining States, and even at these prices buyers were far between. This condition of the land market exists no longer. A general advance in value has taken place. The owners are better able to keep what they have got, and, besides, buyers are increasing rapidly. Lands which six months ago might have been had in large quantities for a dollar an acre are now held at five, and the prospect is a steady advance towards the real value, which is as much beyond the present figures as they are beyond those of a recent period. South Carolina fully shares the benefit of the change. The rapidity and extent of it—our Charleston correspondent writes—"can only be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunities for observing and contrasting the present condition of all classes of the Southern people with their condition twelve months ago."

The real estate operations of Senator Sprague in the neighborhood of Columbia, coupled as they are with an alleged intention to establish manufactories there, may be expected to strengthen the upward tendency. There can be no doubt that the facilities for the prosecution of manufacturing industry presented by the South are vastly superior to those of any other portion of the Union, and it seems probable that they will soon be turned to account. Mr. Sprague is not the only Northern capitalist who comprehends the worth of the hitherto neglected resources of States which seem designed by nature to verify the combination of "the plough, the loom, and the anvil," in the sense understood by Mr. Henry C. Carey, without the unhealthy stimulus of legislation on which he and his school rely.

The land owners, moreover, are preparing to help themselves. They have learned the importance of attracting population. Georgia and Virginia have both witnessed a beginning in a direction in which associated individual effort is more effective than aught that State machinery can do, and we look forward to large plans for the introduction of immigrants. A mistake will be made if reliance be placed wholly upon foreign labor. The North waits but for an assurance of honest welcome to send Southward no inconsiderable proportion of that stream of energy and wealth by which, until now, the West has almost exclusively profited. To attract this, it will not be necessary for the South to organize as for exertion in a distant field. Only let it be seen that the Southern people really intend to subordinate politics to material development, and that their large land owners are prepared to divide their estates on terms that would be mutually advantageous, and there will be no further lack of Northern industry or money. That they are doing this to a very large extent may no longer be doubted, and already they begin to count the profits.

Old and New Methods of Centralizing Trade—Railroad vs. Cart Road.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are certain laws working in our trade development which, despite any opposition to them, gain the mastery and shape our future. It is well that these governing trade principles should be well understood, as by a proper knowledge of their workings legislation may give them greater value and direct them in such a manner that they may make still greater progress under them.

When the discovery was made that a railroad could transport a ton of goods for one and a half cents per mile, while the cost by a common cart road was and is about fifteen cents per ton per mile, it was a fact that turned old ideas upside down and set the world in motion. It started looms into new action; it enhanced the value of land throughout the country; it set the farmer to producing; it created supplies which demanded exchanges; it made people acquainted with each other and broke down old notions and jealousies. Distance ceased to have effect upon commercial honesty, and exchanges became rapid and certain. Just in proportion to the cost of railway transportation to that upon a common road was our continent compressed, so far as immediate cost is concerned; but in breaking down distances the saving has been far greater. A ton of freight goes rapidly upon a cart road if it averages twenty miles per day. Upon a railroad it may easily average four hundred miles per day—that is to say, twenty times the speed of the olden time.

If, now, we apply these facts we find that in time and for freighting purposes our continent is about eight days wide. Eight days of good cart road in old times was one hundred and sixty miles. Under the best circumstances the distance could not be greater. Here, therefore, we demonstrate that our territory is much smaller in all the great and governing features of political stability and centralization than that of any first-class power which existed in Europe thirty years since. If to this we add the centralizing force of the telegraph we shall still more compact the mass, and place our greatest territorial extreme within very easy reach. Taking the average width of our territory now at eight days' travel, and the average length at three days, and comparing this with the year 1830, with twenty miles per day on a common road, we find that, so far as distance affects internal commerce, we have in the United States to-day but nine thousand six hundred square miles of territory—about one half the territorial area of Denmark and but two-thirds that of the Swiss Confederation. In the transportation of a man—that is, an offensive or defensive war unit—we are still smaller.

But how does all this affect internal trade as regards great centres? It is evident that as the country becomes compact in its communications there will be a resultant centralization towards certain points which must control commerce. These points in the days of cart roads were necessarily very numerous and in size proportioned to trade facilities. Now the great centres are few in number, but stride onward to immense proportions, making themselves the great foci of exchanges and the clearing-houses for a vast territory around them. As the small towns and cities require central points of exchange, where they meet to regulate commerce, so do great cities require some immense commercial emporium, which they elect as a great central point for general interchange of commercial ideas and the more perfect governing of trade. This point thus elected is New York; but of the commercial centres which are rising to be only second to our great city in exterior and interior trade, we have Portland, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and San Francisco out the Pacific. Portland is the natural outlet of nearly all Canada, and competes favorably with any seaport for our own Northwest trade, while it is much nearer Europe than any principal port we possess. As regards Charleston, when she learns that she is as near, if not nearer, the great West than New York, she will commence a rapid march to commercial greatness. Of the interior small and great cities we need not speak. The same laws govern them. They pay tribute to the secondary centres, and these to New York, which appears to be elected now, not only by the United States, but by Europe, as the world's commercial focus. Herein is a great lesson for consideration. The recognition of all this is an acknowledgment that legislation should be fitted to it and should be governed by it. Let not legislation suppose that laws should be shaped to govern these principles, but rather seek for the laws that exist in them, and then adapt our own government to them. This will show true statesmanship, and this is what we now most need, else the laws will clash with material facts, and the latter, always the victor, will upset the Government that interferes with them.

Seward's Euthanasy.

From the N. Y. World.

We fear that Denmark will begin to suspect there is "something rotten" in other States besides herself. It is tolerably plain that the Senate will refuse to ratify Mr. Seward's small treaty for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas, and it is quite certain that the American people will ratify the Senate's refusal. Of course, this is very awkward for the sovereign of Denmark, who, believing in the wily Seward as Swiveller believed in Sophy Wackles, actually was at the pains to get a certificate from his West Indian lieges that they would be glad to dissolve their political relations with him. And since the St. Thomasites have ceased to be Danes and are not to be permitted to become Americans, we really feel a slight curiosity as to their political future. What with the earthquakes of a couple of years ago and the plump mitten just given them by ourselves, the value of their island in the general real estate market must have suffered, and, no royal or imperial bidders offering, we fear they will be obliged to set up as a small republic on their own account.

Mr. Seward, of course, will promptly resign his position, now that he has at last received the snubbing which he has so long and so earnestly invited. Suppose he should emigrate to St. Thomas and set up a little principality there, a kind of small Elba, suited to his name and fame? The climate is genial, the neighboring distilleries of Santa Cruz are full of cheer and empty of fusel-oil, the island enjoys frequent mail communication with all parts of the world. St. Thomas will not have been vomited up in vain to the surface of the blue Caribbean if it but provide an euthanasy of sangaree and despatch-bags for the sage of Auburn.

Have We a Protective Tariff?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In all attempts to improve the existing tariff, we trust Congress will carefully test all assumptions that can be made to produce more revenue or that it ought to be any less protective. As a revenue tariff none that preceded it compares with it. In the year ending June 30, 1861 (in the last two months of which the tariff enacted March 2, 1861, was in force, but in the first ten months of which we had the peace tariff of 1857), we collected $39,582,125 of revenue from $335,650,153 of imports, or $1 of revenue on every $8·22 of merchandise imported. Our present tariff collected, during the past year, a revenue of $164,464,599·56 on a net importation (*i. e.*, exclusive of goods reëxported) of $351 214,010, or $1 of revenue to $1·83 of merchandise imported. As a revenue tariff, therefore, the present one collects 4 49-100 times the revenue on the same amount of importations, or is 4½ times more efficient than that of 1857. That it has not in the aggregate been excessive, is doubly proved by the fact that our importations have increased on those of 1860 about as largely as our population, and are now $70,000,000 a year in excess of our exports, including bullion; and also by the fact that our gold revenue is only $30,000,000 per annum in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the national debt. So much for its features as a revenue tariff. Had it been less efficient, our bonds would at all times have sold far lower than they have, and our effort to preserve the Union might have broken down for want of the gold revenue necessary to maintain our credit. To impair its efficiency now is to lessen our resources for redeeming our greenbacks, paying our debt, and returning to a currency redeemable in specie.

Now let us see how far it is protective. We have heretofore shown that more than $112,000,000 of the entire tariff revenue are collected from imports which we cannot produce, and therefore cannot protect, viz., from coffee, teas, West India molasses, and sugars, spices, foreign fruits and wines, etc. All this is paid by the consumer only, and passes as a tax upon the labor and industry of the country, and is felt in a rise in wages, cost of living, rents, etc. For a tariff levied on an article we do not produce and must have, differs from a tariff levied on an article we can produce, in this:—While the latter may stimulate the domestic production, and cause the foreign manufacturer to pay the tariff out of his former profits, or even to sell at times below the cost of production, in order to hold his American customers, and so our tax-payers escape the tax, and our consumers get the article cheaper than ever before—no such beneficial effects can follow a tariff laid on an article like tea, silks, cashmere or coffee, which we cannot produce. The latter is simply and only a tax on our industry, and, though collected at our custom houses, is ultimately paid by the American consumer in proportion to the quantity he consumes. Consumption, moreover, is very accurately in proportion to population. Rich men are the custodians of vast wealth, but their actual consumption of food, clothing, etc., is very little more than that of their servants and of persons having no surplus of wealth. Assuming that the consumption of imported goods, and therefore the payment of the tariff upon them, rests on our entire population in proportion to their numbers, we may arrive at the amount of taxation of all kinds which has to be borne by our manufacturing population. For all economists concede that a tariff on foreign products of a kind which we produce is only protective to the extent of its excess over the tax on the domestic production.

The number of hands, male and female, actually employed in our manufactures in 1860 is stated in the census at 1,311,246. As the number has happily increased beyond the increase in our population since that date, it is safe to state it now at 1,500,000 of working hands. If these support at the average four persons each, including themselves, we have a total manufacturing population of 6 000,000, or one-sixth of our entire people. Reducing the $112 000,000 of gold revenue levied on articles of exclusively foreign production to currency, we have a non-protective tariff of $156,800,000, to which add the internal revenue taxes, amounting to $191,087,589; total non-protective tax on our industry, $347,887,589, of which our manufacturing population bear one-sixth, or $57,981,264 in currency. In other words, the $52,000,000 in gold of tariff levied on the importation of articles which enter into competition with our own manufactures are offset as to their protective quality by $58,000,000 in currency, the share of national taxation borne by the manufacturing classes—as consumers merely, to say nothing of the special taxes they pay as producers. Reducing the protective portion of the import tariff to currency (premium at 40), it amounts to $72,800 000. From which deduct taxation resting on manufacturers as consumers only, $58,000,000, and we have a balance of $14.800,000 of apparently protective tariff out of a total tariff of $164,000,000. That is, a tariff of only $14 000,000, if levied solely on articles which we do produce and can protect, if there were no tariff on our remaining imports, and no internal revenue taxes, would be more protective than our present tariff, which levies ten times as much tax; and even this residuum of tariff calculated to protect American industry is subject to still further offsets arising from State and local taxation, and from the special internal revenue taxes levied on our manufacturing classes as producers, viz: the income tax, the taxes on the manufacture of spirits, cigars, and tobacco, and the tax on all manufacturers' sales. It is clear that, after allowing for these additional deductions, almost the entire protective element is eliminated from our tariff, and it becomes one for revenue mainly, if not wholly. To reduce it on those articles of foreign production with which we compete is to give a bounty to the foreign producer.

Mr. Wells has succeeded in showing that some salt manufacturers have made good dividends. If he had gone into the magnificent importing palaces of A. T. Stewart, H. B. Claflin, and other merchant princes whose imperial fortunes are the greatest ever accumulated in a single lifetime in any department of human activity, he would have seen, in their more than regal architecture and lavish profusion of expenditure, the evidence of the far greater profits of importing the foreign merchandise which competes in our own markets with our rising and struggling manufactures. They are not styled "dividends," because the risk of importing is so small and the profit so enormous, compared with that of manufacturing, that it does not need associated effort in order to divide the risk, and, on the contrary, disdains to seek coöperation by any agreements to divide the profits. Mr. Stewart has reaped a fortune, in a single lifetime, such as no ten manufacturers in America combined have obtained. No Commissioner of the Revenue scouts out his profits as an argument against free trade; on the contrary, all rejoice in his prosperity, and regard it as part of the prosperity of the nation. Secretary McCulloch states in his report for 1865 that the average earnings of capital invested in productive industries are 27 per cent. Our railroads, during the past year, have earned 21 per cent. on their cost. Very little of the active mercantile capital of New York, especially that invested in retailing, has earned in gross less than from 40 to 60 per cent. If our salt springs are reaping larger dividends than the capital invested in them would be worth in other industries, why do not our capitalists open and work the salt springs of Virginia, Kentucky, and Arkansas? If the smelting of iron ore into pig iron is a source of excessive profit, why do not capitalists rush to develop the vast iron deposits of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and of the Adirondacks? For a hundred years it has been known that as fine and rich deposits of magnetic iron ore as the mines of Sweden and Russia contain, suitable for the highest cutlery manufacture and for railway use, are lying undeveloped within a hundred miles of Albany. If the profits of manufacturing pig iron are excessive, why is it that our capitalists so anxious for these profits would never until during the present year advance the capital required to run a railroad into these mines, while any required amount of capital could be obtained for the importation of iron, notwithstanding the tariff? Why does not capital seek with more avidity those avenues to profit which in the judgment of our Hamiltons, Washingtons, Jeffersons, Jacksons, Clays, Websters, and Lincolns, are of a national utility as vast as their growth is delicate and difficult, and which have therefore been fostered with special care by the statesmen of England, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Russia? It is because the burden of non-protective taxation has so offset the protective tariffs as to render our entire tariff system one for revenue only. Hence Mr. Wells can assert with truth, in his report, that an increase of the tariffs has not materially checked importations. It is because the non-protective items in our tariff, together with our internal revenue, State, and local taxes, have so increased the cost of our domestic manufactures, and other industries which he had endeavored to protect, as to offset the portion of the tariffs designed to be protective, and so preserve for the foreign manufacturer a hold on the American market stronger than that of the American producer. But we rejoice that, in some respects, it has worked to protect our industry. The effects are visible in our success in subduing the Rebbellion, and in the continued forward strides our industry is now making.

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Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
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SONOMA WINE COMPANY
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This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CLARET,
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PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
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HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
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THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
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CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
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Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
OF THIS COMPANY AT
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At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.
COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.
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Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all tax
payable in GOLD August and February, for sale
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Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
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TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at
and accrued interest
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full informati
of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silv
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His superiority in the prompt and perfect cu
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following are the receipts and prices hay, straw, &c., for the week ending January 16, 1869:—Loads of hay, 610; do. straw, 80. Prime timothy, per 100 pounds, $1·25@1·30; mixed, $1·10@1·15; inferior, $1@1·05; straw, $1·20@1·21.

—The installation of the Rev. Matthew Newkirk as pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church took place last evening. Rev. Dr. Musgrave, the retiring pastor, presided, and delivered a charge to his successor. Rev. D. A. Cunningham preached the sermon, and Rev. S. A. Mutchmore delivered the charge to the people.

—The Commissioners named in the act chartering the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company are to meet in a short time, to carry out the objects of the charter. The road is to run from Mount Pleasant, by way of Phœnixville, and through French Creek Valley to Lancaster city.

—The following appointments were made by Mayor Fox on Saturday:—Samuel C. Jones, Sergeant of Eighth district, vice William Lacey; Policeman Thomas A. Williams, First District; John W. Townsend, Fifth district; Nathan Riale, Eleventh district; Frederick M. Thompson, Fifth district.

—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Barque Deriah, for Hamburg, with 127,150 gallons; barques Lakemba and Owlton, for Antwerp, with 308,877 do.; barques McKune and Bigelow, for same port, with 306,311 do.; schooner Bailey, for Barbadoes, with 3182, and barque Ermina, for Liverpool, with 160,835 gallons, making a total of 906,355 gallons for the week, and 1,159,428 since the 1st of January. Six barques are now chartered and loading.

—James F. Richardson, a young man, was before United States Commissioner Phillips on Saturday afternoon, charged with mail robbery. He was arrested at Fourth and Ranstead streets by Special Officer Edward Carlin, who found on him a key and several letters which he had abstracted from a lamp post letter-box in that vicinity. One of the letters contained a draft drawn by Passmore Williamson on a gentleman in West Chester, and another on a business house in Bellefonte. Richardson was held for trial.

—The opening exercises of the Sunday School Teachers' Institute, to be held by the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association during the present week at the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, took place last evening. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Leading Sunday School men and others from this and different cities will take part in the Institute in the afternoons and evenings of the week, and subjects connected with the welfare of the youth of our city will be discussed.

—An alarm of fire, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the burning of a lot of shavings in the store of Kilburn & Gates, No. 619 Market street. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the chemical works of Hance, Griffith & Co., Marshall and Callowhill streets. The flames were confined principally to a lot of cattle powder in the mill where they were ground. Damage trifling. A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the office of the Chester Sugar Refinery, No. 115 South Front street. It was readily extinguished. Loss trifling.

—A large meeting of the teachers of the public schools of this city was held in the lecture room of the Central High School building, on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a handsome gift to Edward Shippen, Esq., late president of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools. Prof. G. I. Riche was called to the chair. Mr. Riche stated that the object of the meeting was so well understood by those present that he would not consume time by any lengthy remarks, but would simply state that the committee appointed to secure the testimonial had invited F. F. Christine, Esq., of the Rittenhouse Boys' Grammar School, to deliver the presentation speech. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Shoch, Sterling, and Stephens, was appointed to invite Mr. Shippen to a seat on the platform. Mr. Christine then made the presentation speech, which was responded to by the recipient. The offering consists of a clock in bronze and marble, surmounted by a figure representing History. On each side of the clock is a statue representing Earth and Water. The testimonial was purchased at the establishment of Messrs. Bailey & Co., and cost $540.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136¼.

—A report prevails in Havana that General Grant is in favor of Cuban independence.

—National bank currency circulating, $299,794,283.

—Secretary Seward gave a dinner to General Grant on Saturday, and a reception afterwards.

—The Georgia Legislature has refused by a large majority to reseat the expelled colored members.

—Fairbanks' planing, saw and grist mills, at Keene, N. H., were burned on Friday night. Loss, $50,000.

—A Poughkeepsie despatch states that the Haze won the prize in the ice boats' race, on Saturday, over an eighteen mile course.

—The steamship Wyoming, Captain Teal, left Savannah for this port on Saturday, and will be due to-morrow afternoon.

—The Virginia Republican State Committee will assemble on the 27th inst., to consider the propriety of calling a new State Convention.

—The Portland Board of Trade is in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and a Government appropriation for a ship canal.

—Senator Morrill's friends from Kennebec, Mr. Morrill's county, have come out in favor of ex-Vice-President Hamlin for the United States Senate.

—The Great Council of the Pennsylvania Red Men will hold their annual session in Pocahontas Wigwam, at Fourth and Walnut streets, in this city, to-morrow.

—Thirteen members of the Wisconsin Legislature have called upon the candidates for the United States Senate from that State for an expression of their views.

—Ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton has been nominated by the Republican caucus at Albany for United States Senator, vice E. D. Morgan, whose time expires March 4.

—An Associated Press despatch from Savannah says that General Sibley's report concerning the Ogeechee troubles in Georgia was "incorrect." Just what we might expect from a Southern view of the matter.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The neglect of the American and English Ministers at Madrid to arrange a reciprocity treaty concerning tonnage dues which Spain conceded in June last to all nations, and the advantages of which are at present enjoyed by all excepting American and English vessels, causes American ships an additional expense of $1 per ton, thus injuring American commerce. Letters received here state that General Grant and President Johnson are both positively in favor of Cuban independence, and that Grant promises to aid in securing that end after his inauguration.

Commerce is languishing, and distrust and suspicion of the stability of certain houses are increasing. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at four per cent. discount. The bank is daily besieged by people attempting to obtain money. The President of that institution died yesterday.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The Bank del Comercio known as Fesset's Bank, which for some time past been in a weak condition, suspended payment yesterday. The liabilities are heavy.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Another session of the Conference was held to-day for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the members to sign a declaration of their opinions. The public newspapers of this evening say the declaration asks of Greece, for the interests of European peace, to suppress the bands and vessels intended for incursions into the neighboring States of the Ottoman Empire, and counsels Turkey to withdraw her ultimatum. It concludes by expressing hopes of the speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece.

PARIS, Jan. 17—Evening.—The Conference on the Eastern question is on the point of closing its sessions. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the affair at Syra to the decision of the courts, and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum touching the observance of international law. The Conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main points of the settlement proposed by the Conference, but awaits instructions from Constantinople before signing the resolves of that body.

Rangabe, representative of Greece, has informed M. Lavalette, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his instructions from the Government at Athens are delayed in consequence of an interruption of the telegraph. The latest advances from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the Government $20,000,000 for war purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Charles Dickens publishes a card in the London papers of to-day, denying the story of the recent death of his brother's widow in Chicago. He says:—"The lady is still alive and well, resides in England, and never was in Chicago." He himself is the trustee of her estate under settlement.

The final signing of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims has elicited favorable comments from nearly all the London papers to-day.

A meeting of those favoring the ballot in Parliamentary elections was held in this city last evening. Able speeches were made by Milner Gibson, Charles Buxton, Edmund Beales, and others. The assemblage was large, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Despatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia. Disturbances have taken place upon the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey, between the Turks and Persians, which have led to the withdrawal of the ambassador of Turkey from Teheran. Since these occurrences Persia has been massing troops on the northwestern frontier.

BREMEN, Jan. 16.—On February 1 a money order system between the large towns of North Germany and the United States will be inaugurated. The plan is to receive payment at the post offices in the North German Union and the United States, and issue orders for the same on agents of the North German Lloyd, the amounts to be limited to about fifty dollars, and to be calculated at a fixed rate of exchange for both countries. The arrangement will be similar to those already made by the American Post Office Department with the Government of Switzerland, except that on the American side the business will be done by the North German Lloyd instead of the post offices, the Post Office Department having declined to enter into the arrangement.

FLORENCE, Jan. 16.—Riots occasioned by attempts to collect the mill tax have been renewed recently in various parts of the kingdom. The country to day, however, is tranquil. The military force has been very freely used in the suppression of these disorders, and twenty six of the rioters have been killed and wounded.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The elections in this city and in a great majority of the provincial towns have been carried by the Government candidates.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba will soon sail, under General Pelaez. Returns from the provinces increase overwhelmingly the majority of Government candidates elected.

Last Year's Corn and Cotton Crops.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates, in detail, of the corn and cotton crops of last year, as follows:

CORN—We are unable to figure out the thousand millions of bushels promised by sanguine calculators. A handsome increase upon last year of 137,000 bushels, if not all that could be desired at the present time, affords an aggregate of 67,000,000 larger than in 1859, without including the Pacific States, which are unsuited to corn production, but a decrease in proportion of the entire production, and an increase of about sixteen per cent. in nine years—a good result, though barely abreast with the increase of population.

The following is the estimate:—

Maine, bushels.	1 590,000	Louisiana	17,397,000
N. Hampshire.	1 511 000	Texas	21 337 000
Vermont	1 672 000	Arkansas	32,449,000
Massachusetts.	2,292,000	Tennessee	54 772,000
Rhode Island.	346,000	West Virginia.	7,695,000
Connecticut	2 152,000	Kentucky	58,187 000
New York	20,910,000	Missouri	6 096,700
New Jersey	10 216,000	Illinois	134,363 000
Pennsylvania	31 978,000	Indiana	90,832 000
Delaware	3,275 000	Ohio	74 040,000
Maryland	349 000	Michigan	18,815,000
Virginia	19 969,000	Wisconsin	12 565 000
N. Carolina	23 366 000	Minnesota	8,255,000
S. Carolina	9 870 000	Iowa	65 332,000
Georgia	27,294 000	Kansas	6,487,000
Florida	2,950,000	Nebraska	8,185,000
Alabama	31,240,000		
Missouri	35,519,000	Total	905,178,000

COTTON.—Since the reception of the October returns, local reports from the cotton section have been much more favorable, especially in the Southwest, where the result, in comparison with the average planted, is better than in any preceding season since the trial of free labor. While the area in cotton was somewhat less than in 1867, the culture was better, and in all the States west of Alabama the yield was far better, with less drawback and casualty, though the reverse was the case in all the more Eastern cotton States, yet in the West that tells upon the result. The following estimate is rather below than above the actual yield:—

	Bales.		*Bales*
North Carolina	140,000	Louisiana	250,000
South Carolina	180,000	Texas	290 000
Georgia	290,000	Arkansas	265 000
Georgia	35 000	Tennessee	200 000
Alabama	285,000	Other States	750,000
Mississippi	400,000		
Total			2,380,000

Foreign Gossip.

—The Cambridge Local Examinations of girls make rapid progress. Six new local centres have been added to the former ten, and the number of candidates, which was last year 232, is this year 401, consisting of 160 seniors and 241 juniors. It has been remarked that the proportion of seniors to juniors is much greater among girls than among boys, being two or three in the case of girls, and less than three to sixteen in that of boys. In London the number of candidates has increased from 62 to 136.

—Has it yet been settled, asks the London *Athenæum*, in what year women were declared incapable to sit in Parliament, in the face of the early summonses to them to do so? We note in the "Rolls of Parliament," iv. 270, that in 1425, Roger Hunt, for the Lord Marshal, says that to a woman "no place in Parlement myght apperteyne." The passage is:—"And as tochyng ye vte Article allegged by *the* said Sir Wauter Beauchamp, Knyght, *that* makyng mynde *that the* place in Parlement of *the* Erls of Arundell, which is not of the blod Riall, hath he ever above *the* Erls Mareschal. To whiche Article *the* said Roger seith, *that* of all tymes with-oute mynde, *the* Erlse of Norfolk, Mareschall of Englond, have seten in Parlementes above Erles of Arundell; but for as muche as Thomas of Broyerton, Erl of Northfolk, Mareschall of England, had issue Margaret, his heir, Countesse of Northfolk, *to whom no place in Parlemont might apperteyne, by cause she was a woman*, and Thomas, fadre to his Lorde, nowe Erl Mareschall, com never in Parlement after the decease of the said Margaret, whos heir he was, both to *the* armes and to *the* heritage.

—Facts are multiplying in disproof of the late Prof. Edward Forbes' theory that the depths of ocean would be found devoid of life and color. More than fifty years ago General Sabine witnessed the bringing up of a living star-fish of large size from a depth of 800 fathoms in Baffin's bay, and since then other evidence, similar in kind, has been brought forward by Dr. Wallich and other investigators. The latest facts bearing on the question, gathered by Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Wyville Thomson, were laid before the Royal Society last week, when Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys stated in confirmation that shells brought up from his deepest dredgings, off the Shetlands, were as brightly colored as those found in shallow waters. It appears, indeed, that, so far from being lifeless, the deep sea bottom teems with animal life and with creatures of a very remarkable kind, some of which connect long past geological periods with the geological action going on in our own time. The high importance of this fact will be manifest to all who have studied the question from a scientific point of view. And now fresh corroboration comes from abroad. The soundings and dredgings under the United States' Coast Survey were resumed last year; and though, through interruption by yellow fever, the season was but a short one, the fact was clearly ascertained that, in the sea between Key West and Havana, "animal life exists at great depths in as great diversity and as great an abundance as in shallow water." And in the exploration in the present year the dredge brought up, from a depth of 517 fathoms, "a very handsome Mopsea, a crab, an Ophiurian, and some annelids."

—At the close of the year we may note how the work of some of our antiquarian societies stands. The Early English Text Society has its last book of the Original Series for 1868, Part III of "The Romance of Merlin," all printed; in its Extra Series it is still behindhand; only two-thirds of Chaucer's Prose Works, Part I (Mr. Ellis' "Treatise on the Pronunciation of Chaucer and Shakespeare") being in type; and Part II, the "Boethius," though all in type, not being wholly revised and prefaced; but Mr. Gibbs' "Chevelere Assigne" is ready, and Mr. Skeat's "Havelok the Dane" will be ready the first week in January. The Chaucer Society has four of its six texts of "The Prologue" and "Knight's Tale" finished, and the other two in type, with Mr. H. Ward's side-marks, showing exactly what lines of the "Knight's Tale" are translated, what paraphrased, and what imitated from Boccaccio's "Teseide." Mr. Hoets' translation of Professor Ebert's review of Sandras' "Etude sur Chaucer" is also in type, and Mr. Brock's edition of the Latin "Treatise on the Chilindre" is nearly ready. For the Ballad Society the first part is nearly ready of Mr. Furnivall's "Ballads from Manuscripts on the Condition of England during the Reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, including the State of the Clergy," with a long introduction inquiring whether Mr. Froude or the contemporary Ballads are right as to the prosperity or misery of the people. The second part of the same volume is half in type, and contains ballads on Wolsey, Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth, Buckingham, Essex, etc. Richard Williams' "Poore Man's Pittance" is also in the press; three poems on Campion, Essex, and the Gunpowder Plot; "Captain Cox, his Ballads and Books," or a reprint of Laneham's famous Kenilworth Tract, is to follow. The Roxburghe collection and the Civil War Ballads will begin, it is hoped, in 1869. The Roxburghe Library's last volume for the year—three rare tracts; one on Serving-Men, illustrating the social state of England in Elizabeth's time—is just ready.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·21	MOON SETS	10·44
SUN SETS	5·01	HIGH WATER	5 58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON.
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
HENRY WINSOR.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Atalanta	London	New York	Dec. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal.	Jan. 2
New York	Southampton	New York	Jan. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 21
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 23
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, London, Workman & Co.

St'r New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Came over the bar at Wilmington, N. C., 15th inst., in company with brig Altavela, for Cardenas.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Norw. barque Louisa, Denly, 61 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro. Towed up by steamtug Bruce.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 5 days from Boston, is consigned to Mershon & Cloud—not as before.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 16—6 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Schrs Mary E. Dyer, from Boston for Virginia; E. Brooks from Virginia for New York; A. Lincoln, from New Castle, Del., for New York; James Butler, from Virginia for New York; J. C. Crate and Ann Anelia, from New York for Virginia; L. A. Rose, from do. for Eddington; Wm. H. Doughten, from do. for Wilmington, N. C; Mary Brewer and M. Hunter, from do. for Baltimore; M. Hand and E. M. Aaler, from ——. Wind E. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, was repairing at St. Thomas 2d inst; expected to finish by the 15th.

Ship Ocean, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 8th ult.—has been reported sailed 19th.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, at Cuxhaven 31st ult. from Hamburg.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 16th inst.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 16th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, for Philadelphia sailed from Charleston 16th inst.

Barque Jennie Ellingwood, Marshall, hence, at Havre 31st ult.

Barque Neptune, Hayes, from Kingston Ja., for Philadelphia, at Key West 9th inst., would be ready to sail on the 14th.

Barque Amazon, Swinberford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 31st ult.

Brig Marco Polo, Minssen, hence, at Bremen 31st ultimo.

Brig Shannon, Ray, hence, at Liverpool 31st ult.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, sailed from Messina 19th ult., reported for Boston.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, hence, at Bordeaux 27th ult.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 23d ult.

Brig Nellie, Caliero, hence cleared at Gibraltar 25th ult. for Leghorn—not London.

Schrs Mary Riley, Riley, for Philadelphia, and A. Barton, Frink, for Chester, sailed from Charleston 16th inst.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 lmrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS.

Table Linens by the Yard.

The Cheapest Buyers will find
93
PRICES SATISFACTORY.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR [11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very
LOWEST PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOES, 62 CENTS!!!
Brown French Merinoes 62c.
Browns, Blues Greens, Modes, etc., 75c.
All the good shades, 88c.
Garnets, etc., extra fine $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH & MARKET streets.

62 CENT WOOL POPLINS.
Double Fold reduced from 88 cents.
75 cent Poplins, reduced from $1.
$1 Poplins, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
Bona fide reductions on our Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Black Velour Ottomans, $1·12½ up.
Black Wool Poplins, 65c up.
Black Mohair Alpacas, 45c up.
Black French Merinoes, 75c. up.
Black Wool Delaines, 3 c. up.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties all widths, 25c to $3 50.
35 cent Ties rich and expensive.
45 cent Ties handsome Broche ends.
30 dozen Hdkfs. hemmed and hemstitched.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

SILK VELVET SACQUES.
$4 Silk Velvet Sacques.
Beaver Sacques cheap $1 to $13.
Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
$6 heavy large Woolen Long Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
17 fmw] *S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.*

CLOAK & DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.

We are now producing

LADIES' SUITS

Made in the best styles of SUPERIOR BLACK VELVETEENS, at $16, $18, and $20. [1 16 2t

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETEENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
FRENCH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
SILK POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
WOOL POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
PLAID POPLINS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
CHANGEABLE POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 25 cents	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 30 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 35 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 40 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 50 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 62½ cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 75 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods, $1 to $3.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BLANKETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
FLANNELS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Cloths and Cassimeres.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Paris La Belle Skirts.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BALMORALS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BLEACHED MUSLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
LINENS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
WHITE GOODS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO

Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
1 28 mwstp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	[illegible]
to London	105	to London	[illegible]
to Paris	115	to Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¼

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30¼
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1869.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869.
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¼

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan 18.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McLONOUGH as........OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FIFTH WEEK. LAST NIGHTS
Of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,
with its New Scenery.
Intricate Machinery
and Efficient Cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.
In Rehearsal, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7¾.
J. C. GREGORY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
Continued success of the Brilliant Young Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT OF OFFENBACH'S
"66." "66." "66." "66."
Preceded by a sparkling comedietta. 1 18 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10¼

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15¼

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

Breakers Ahead for the Republican Party.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has been in session just six working days, and has taken, or seems about to take, three steps which will lead the Republican party nearer and nearer to defeat. These steps are:—

First. The election of Mr. John Scott, of Huntingdon county, to the Senate of the United States.

Second. The proposed passage of an ill-digested and partisan Metropolitan Police bill.

Third. The passage, without debate or explanation, of a crude bill to extend the term of the Receiver of Taxes.

Let us look at each of these actions.

The election of Mr. John Scott, at the present time, was a mistake, and a wrong upon the intelligent, thinking people of Pennsylvania. We do not say this because of any feeling against Mr. Scott. We have always heard him spoken of as an upright gentleman, of considerable ability. He stands fairly in his section of the State, and is trusted and respected in his native county. He had a perfect right to aspire to the Senate or the Presidency, and because he has succeeded in his ambition he personally cannot be blamed. But Mr. Scott was selected by the Legislative caucus in defiance of the reiterated and well-known wish of the Republican party to have not only a pure and an honest man, but also a man of conspicuous and recognized ability, and one who would give great strength to Pennsylvania in the Senate—a man who possessed not negative recommendations, but positive claims—a man who would at once be received as the peer and recognized equal of the most talented of his brother Senators. Is Mr. Scott such a man? We do not think his warmest friends will maintain that he is. He is not known throughout the State. In Philadelphia there were not a score of men who even knew of his existence. He may, in truth, combine all the logic of Webster, the eloquence of Clay, and the sarcastic power of Randolph, but even should he show them hereafter, the mistake and wrong on the part of the Legislature is just the same. He is not known to have them now, and it was not their possession that elected him. What it was we do not propose to now discuss, but if it is true that a combination and a clique made his nomination, to say nothing of rumored corruption, then the merit of the position is lost even to Mr. Scott; for the place is only valuable so far as it is a gift—it is a worthless purchase. The Legislature could have greatly strengthened the party in this State by the addition of a new Senator. Mr. Scott has to make his name and prove his fitness for the office, and is, therefore, not a power as yet. We hope before he leaves his seat, however, that he will become one. We therefore say that his selection is a rock on which the Republican party is in danger of striking.

The Metropolitan Police bill, as introduced, must be condemned in far stronger terms than the selection of Mr. Scott. It is a blunder of vast magnitude, and which, beyond all doubt and question, will lose us the city in October. It is a transparently partisan measure, and one which combines all the errors of the old system with peculiar mistakes of its own. It looks to us like a concoction of that political "ring" which the people dashed to pieces last spring, and as an attempt on its part to regain lost power by means of the appointment of police. It will be the death of the party to have any such bill passed. In its present shape it is not a reform in any sense of the word. It provides for the election, next October, of five commissioners in five districts, so divided that the Republican majority in the first will be 2000, in the third 2000, in the fourth 100, in the fifth 2000, while the Democratic majority in the second will be 7000. Such a division as this is so glaringly unjust that the great body of the conservative Republicans will rebel against it, and the city, and probably the State, will be lost to our party. We call on Mr. Henszey—who stands well in our opinion, and in that of the public—not to sully his fair name by pressing such a bill. Let Mr. Connell—than whom no fairer representative is possessed by our city—see to it that we do not have our majority swept away by any such legislation. These two gentlemen can prevent its passage, and have both the ability and the honesty to draft a just and needed police law.

The bill to extend the time of changing the clerks in the office of the Receiver of Taxes is misunderstood generally, and, if properly explained in debate, is not an unjust one. It at present is not in proper shape, and should have been explained in the Senate. If it had been, we do not think the indignation expressed would have had good cause. The fees of the office all go to a receiver, so that Mr. Peltz gains nothing, nor does Mr. Melloy lose anything, by the law. They abide the decision of the contested election. The term of Mr. Peltz is not *extended*, but it provides that he shall hold nominal office, deprived of the fees, until the contest is ended. By it the city is saved the induction of a new set of raw and inexperienced clerks, and the tax-payers saved thousands of dollars through the avoidance of the mistakes which must come with raw hands.

We do not say anything as to the probability of Mr. Peltz's success in the contest, which has nothing to do with the case. If it was certain that he would be defeated, we still think that it is not a wrong to any one to let the fees abide the issue, and save the city from a change in this important office. Mr. Peltz does not gain one cent by this law. If he did, or if Mr. Melloy lost one cent, we would oppose it, but neither does, and we therefore think that, pending the investigation, it is for the public good that the subordinates of Mr. Peltz should be retained. But the law was not debated and explained, which it should have been, and it does not provide for the continuance of the liability of the sureties of Mr. Peltz. This should be attended to, and we know it will be. When the city is protected, we do not think the bill itself a wrong. But it was passed too hastily, and was not well digested.

The course thus far adopted by the Legislature is calculated to injure, and, if pursued, will ruin the party in this State. We call upon the members to have this mistaken policy stopped, to have the rules of right and of honesty and of justice made the rules of the houses, and to act as *representatives* of the people. If they will but be true to their duties, they can add great strength to the party, but if they misrepresent their constituency they will ruin the party, and certainly ruin themselves. We call on them not to steer the ship of party straight into the rocks which are so clearly ahead.

The Sue Murphy Claim.

AMY DARDEN's horse will long be remembered as one of the bequests of the Revolutionary war. The theme was for many a year a precious boon to the Congressional orator in need of a subject for his eloquence. The patriot soldiery had seized upon a horse, the owner of that horse was a young lady, and while few knew whether the fair owner was ever remunerated, the multitude of burning words uttered in her defense still dwells in the memory of men.

The Rebellion has furnished us with another theme similarly rich and productive, and the claim of Miss Murphy may be regarded as the new stalking horse from behind which we are already receiving the arrows of wit, wisdom, and eloquence that cannot be so conveniently shot from any other screen.

A fair young Alabamian is the presumed owner of presumed property that was presumably injured by the Union forces, and the young lady in question is presumed to have been loyal—at least this is the present aspect of the case. It has been stated that the property was, at the time it was visited by Sherman's soldiery, in the possession of a Rebel male relative, who has since conveyed it to Miss Murphy, who was herself at that time a devout follower of Jefferson Davis, but has since become earnestly loyal. The gentleman who attested to her disloyalty has had his credibility questioned by one of the lady's defenders; but, oddly enough, this charge has been since withdrawn, with the ample but curious apology that although the witness is entirely to be credited upon all other subjects, he is mistaken in this individual case!

The matter has been complicated still further to the minds of all thinking loyalists by the threat uttered by certain Southern Senators, that if the Government rejects this claim the South will repudiate the war debt. And this, we suppose, must be construed to mean that we must now pay all the expenses of the late conflict incurred by our fleets and armies, and also pay the South whatever they choose to ask for being conquered!

When the secessionists so proudly and gladly accepted at our hands the privilege of being regarded as belligerents, they assumed also the disabilities of the position; and it can be but a strange mode of reasoning by which the citizens of the rebellious States now claim remuneration for property seized and used by the Union army in its passage through hostile territory.

The laws of nations and the enactments of our own country render this so manifest that the advocates of the claim are urging it rather on the plea of grace and gallantry than as a right based on law and logic.

By their own action it became our brotherly duty to the Southern States to thrash them back into their senses; and we performed the duty fully and fraternally, and in consequence liberated from a most oppressive thraldom the Unionists of the South, black and white. To them we indeed owed a primary duty, and we performed it to the whites by making loyalty a possibility to them with safety of life and limb, and to the blacks first by emancipation and then by protecting them in the rights with which that act endowed them.

Even if we could in prudence allow ourselves to be moved from grace and gallantry to remunerate still further the loyalists of the seceded States, we think that the storm of fire and brimstone that fell upon that Sodom by the hand of Grant and Sherman singled out the few righteous men as unmistakably as was Lot of old, and we do not now need to find the tried and faithful loyalists by the recommendation of known Rebels and their Northern sympathizers. For the case in hand is made still more extraordinary by the fact that the claims of the loyal lady are urged so strenuously by disloyalists, who should have consistently hounded her from her possessions years ago instead of fostering a latent admiration which now seeks to find expression in the warm tribute of dollars and cents—drawn from other men's pockets.

If indeed it is the duty of the Government to seek out and assist the friend faithful and true in good as well as evil fortune, that friend can be readily found—it is the American people!—the loyal masses who lavished blood and treasure in the nation's defense, who thought no gift too precious to bestow freely and without stint. This friend is now already overburdened, and shall its very life-blood be wrung from it by further exactions?

Millions upon millions of claims stand ready in the South just as plausible as that with which we are now dealing. If it is approved, barren hill, swamp, and deserted canebrake will swarm with a race of fictitious loyalists, and the morning sun will quicken into life clouds of new fledged Unionists, never seen before, who will settle like vampires upon the very heart of the nation and with greedy lips drain it of its lifeblood.

Sauerkraut a la Train.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, fresh from his Marshalsea cell, and with the mould of the prison still upon him, made his appearance at Concert Hall on Saturday evening, and in the course of one of his crazy, zigzag speeches threatened "to wake up the country to the true condition of things." Unfortunately for George's waking scheme, not more than three hundred persons were present, and half of these were—what shall we call them?—dead heads. This does not promise much in the way of success. In fact, the days in which the zigzag orator of the Marshalsea bastile drew large houses are numbered with the past. Both in the United States and Great Britain the people have at last comprehended the fact that, although George Francis may carry a twenty-four inch skull upon his shoulders, it does not contain as much as an ordinary cabbage of half that size, and what it does contain would make a very poor quality of sauerkraut, if a serious attempt were made to utilize it. The case of George was not at all improved by the ode on Horace Greeley, which he improvised in five minutes' time. We would advise him to try another trip to China. If he remain long in Philadelphia, he runs great risk of being locked up as a lunatic. We know a score of dentists who could swear to his insanity as easily as they could pull one of his teeth.

ONE of the latest leaks which interested parties and sections are endeavoring to spring on the National Treasury is the bill to appropriate $12,000,000 for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. An earnest effort was made in the House of Representatives on the 15th instant to impose this new burden on the tax-payers, but fortunately the bill was referred, by a decisive vote, to the Committee of the Whole, and this action is considered tatamount to its defeat. The proposed ship canal, like many other projected public improvements, might prove extremely useful, but the American people should not be called upon at present to pay the expenses of this enterprise. There are plenty of appropriate uses for all the public money without sending twelve millions floating down the St. Lawrence, with a fair prospect that an equal or still greater sum will follow the first investment.

COMPOUNDING FELONIES.—It is stated that the owners of the cases of smuggled silks recently seized in New York city for defrauding the customs, are reported to have offered to compromise with the Government by the payment of over $50,000, on condition that the goods be returned to them. This is nothing less than a proposal to compound a felony, and all the parties to it should be summarily dealt with, if they attempt to carry it into execution.

"HEARTH AND HOME."—The last number of this journal has the first chapters of a story entitled "The Tembroke Legacy," by Mrs. R. H. Davis. A variety of articles on interesting and important subjects make up the table of contents. The illustrations are good, especially the frontispiece, which represents a coasting schooner in a snow-storm "off the Jersey coast." The articles in *Hearth and Home* are written in a plain and understandable but attractive style; the paper is handsome in appearance, and the good taste and skill which characterize its management entitle it to all the popularity which it has obtained from the start. Such a family journal has long been needed and it is gratifying to have one at last which can be heartily commended as exactly supplying an existing want.

—Two young men, named George Barbour and George Hanes, had a fight at Silver Lake, twelve miles south of Warsaw, Indiana, last week, and the former was killed. Hanes had misused a small brother of Barbour's a few evenings previous, and the two elder brothers had agreed to meet and fight it out. Hanes knocked Barbour down and stabbed him in the heart, killing him almost instantly. It is understood that they had both armed themselves with deadly weapons, and it is thought that Hanes killed Barbour under the impression that he should probably meet the same fate if he did not. Hanes has escaped.

—The annual meeting of the trustees of the National Sailors' Home in Quincy, Mass., was held on Wednesday. The report of the treasurer shows the financial condition as follows:—Permanent fund, invested, etc, $225,000; cost value of the Home, personal property, etc., $75,000; amount of income for 1868, $17,000; amount of expenditures for support of Home, repairs, additions, furniture, etc., $16,000. The number of inmates is sixty-one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present.
WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.
1 15 3t

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. Office No. 1320 CHESNUT Street.—The annual election will be held at the office of the Society on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, from 4 to 7 P. M.
Per order,
PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.
1t

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23 1869 at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
J. SERGEANT PRICE, Secretary.
1 15 7t

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
1 11 12t

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 308 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.
The Directors, on the 6th inst. declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on or after this date.
January 15, 1869.
S. ALTER, Secretary.
1 18 4*

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY—
Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience.
Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
WM. KENT GILBERT, M. D.,
THOMAS ROBINS,
CHARLES INGERSOLL,
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D.,
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES E. LEX,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
WILLIAM WELSH,
RICHARD S. SMITH,
ALLEN CUTHBERT,
RICHARD VAUX,
HENRY BUDD,
PETER McCALL,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D.,
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.
PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—
Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictated it, that I accept it.
Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD,"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street or at the door. 1 2 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM S. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM S. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm6t
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1869.
At an election held on the 12th instant.
DAVID FAUST,
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
JESSE RIGGLE,
PETER SIEGER,
E. G. REYENTHALER,
L. J. LEBERMAN,
ROBERT D. WORK,
J. BINSWANGER,
and AUGUSTINE WILCOX
were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.
And at the meeting of the Directors this day DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice-President; P. A. KELLER, Cashier; HON. CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor, and EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.
1 16 3t
P. A. KELLER, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, January 16 1869.
At the Annual election held on the 12th instant the following stockholders were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—
JAMES V. WATSON,
J. B. BRINGHURST,
HENRY CROSKEY,
JOSEPH H. COLLINS,
EDWIN A. LANDELL,
AMOS R. LITTLE,
LUDLAM MATTHEWS,
SENECA E. MALONE,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
ROBERT F. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. THOMAS,
JOSEPH B. VANDUSEN,
JOHN P. VERREE.
And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, James V. Watson, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
1 16 3t*
WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.
At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1869 the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
FINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 10t
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
At the Annual Election held yesterday the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
N. P. SHORTRIDGE,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND,
FRANK L. BODINE,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
HENRY TREAUT,
BENJ. G. GODFREY,
GEORGE W. MEARS,
JOHN WELSH,
J. L. ERRINGER,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
BEN. B. COMEGYS.
And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unanimously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President.
1 13 6t
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Philadelphia, January 16, 1869.
At an election held on the 14th instant, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:—
GEORGE K. ZEIGLER,
JOHN A. BROWN,
A. E. BORIE,
S. W. CANNELL,
THOMAS H. KIRTLEY,
GEORGE TROTT,
GEORGE W. PAGE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, George K. Ziegler, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
1 18 mws3t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8imwim
WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.
1 14w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 276 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant
1 1imwst
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia. Dec 17 1868.
12 18 d Jig*

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut,
MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place,
WEDNESDAY, January 20
Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN."
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at TRUMPLER'S No. 926 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock.
1 11 9t

DR. NEILL HAS REMOVED FROM Broad and Spruce streets to No. 258 South EIGHTEENTH Street.
[1 15 imw 8t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
9 4t

CONCERT HALL—
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.
INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lecturer on Geology and the Natural sciences, will give, by *invitation* a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES UPON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows:—

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,
WORLD-MAKING.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.

ON FRIDAY EVENING January 22,
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD

The above series of Lectures were recently given in New York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to audiences filling every seat, and occupying every available inch of standing room.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, $3.

The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 1 15 tf

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$346,670 00
Bills Receivable	29,1 4 [illegible]
Philadelphia City sixes	67,135 40
Philadelphia City fives	4,985 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	33,000 00
Cincinnati sixes	10,990 00
Pittsburg sixes	5,500 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan 5-20, 1865	25,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	108,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	50,000 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	27,937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 400 shares	29,788 44
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. Loan	53,424 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	21,680 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,912 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc. R. Co. Loan	18,500 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	19,244 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,092 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	34,570 00
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
Philadelphia Bank 234 shares	21,340 28
Western Bank, 250 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Co., 20 shares	994 58
Real Estate, No 510 Walnut street	30,000 00
Cash	11,752 42
	$1,038,146 31

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
1 13 6t

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 406 CHESNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 13, 1869.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the Company held the 11th day of January, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
CHAS. RICHARDSON,
WM. H. RHAWN,
FRANCIS N. BUCK,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN KESSLER, JR.,
ROBERT PEARCE,
GEORGE A. WEST,
NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
CHARLES STOKES,
MORDECAI BUZBY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
1 13 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 5 3 mwf

THE BUSINESS MAN

Who understands his best interests keeps himself handsomely clad.

THE BUSINESS MAN
Who is successful in business need not go shabby.

THE BUSINESS MAN
Of olden time used to think it was a sign of good business habits to wear shabby old clothes.

BUT IT IS AN EXPLODED NOTION!
Stephen Girard's Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes used to be 25 years old. They are older than that now. You can see the old things in Girard College, if the busy moth has not eaten them.

THE BUSINESS MAN of the present day knows that ROCKHILL & WILSON can clothe him more elegantly than Stephen Girard was ever clothed, and for a great deal less money.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS, man of business, to call very soon at the GREAT BROWN HALL, if you want any of the present Winter Stock.

FOR IT IS MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF.

In a style of unexampled rapidity, and at prices calculated to excite your wonder.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 8tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.
Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5o

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16 j

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY LITERARY paper with a large and increasing circulation and advertising patronage, will be sold cheap, either the whole or one half interest. Address, P. O. Box 2536, Philadelphia, Pa. 1 18 2t

FOR SALE—LARGE WHARF, NORTH SIDE of CHERRY street, Schuylkill, with lease of Cherry Street Landing.
J. H. WHEELER,
1 15mwf 3t* No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.

TO LET—DWELLING No. 1504 VINE Street. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises. 1t*

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 234 South EIGHTH Street. 1 11 6t

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, No. 13 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT street. 1 13 wimf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

FAIR PLAY,
BY
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.
FAIR PLAY. Third Edition is Now Ready. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is Published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Price, $1·75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.
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FAIR PLAY! By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Third Edition now ready. Everybody is reading and recommending it. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75, or one volume, paper cover, price $1·50.

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Fair Play	$1 50	The Lost Heiress	$1 50
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The Fatal Marriage	1 50	Haunted Homestead	1 50
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NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADA.

"WE CONSIDER IT UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST OF OUR MAGAZINES."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

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JUST ISSUED
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER,
CONTAINING:—
I. BEYOND the BREAKERS. A Novel. Part II With a full page Illustration by Schuessele. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
II. A NEW LEGEND.
III. MR. THACKERAY.
IV. NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.
V. MY CHALET. A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.
VI. PRICE OF A DREAM. A Story. By Frank Lee Benedict.
VII. PHENOMENA OF MEMORY. By Professor Samuel H. Dickson.
VIII. AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME By Anne Brewster.
IX. OVER YONDER. A Charming Novelette. Part I. By the author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," etc.
X. THE SECRET AGENT IN FOREIGN PARTS.
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For sale at all the Book and News Stores.
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NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
Headquarters for Magazines, Books and Chromos.
All Magazines and Books Sold at Less than Publishers' Prices.
Now ready, Atlantic and Young Folks for February.
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DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
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New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.
His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue [1 15 4p
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert.

The first concert of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Society was given on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. The Society is formed for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the highest order of musical compositions in this city, and, by a combination of the musical talent of the city, to organize a large and thoroughly drilled orchestra, which will be capable of rendering the best works in an artistic and acceptable manner. The objects of the Philharmonic Society entitle it to the consideration and support of our music-loving citizens, and the excellence of the performance on Saturday evening was such that the balance of the series for the season will be looked forward to with anticipation of pleasure.

The lower part of the house was well filled, but as there was but one price and no reserved seats, the family circle and amphitheatre were deserted. In view of this fact, would it not be advantageous to put the price of admission to the upper tiers at a lower figure than for the parquet and dress circle? Old opera-goers know that the upper portions of the house are the best for hearing the music, especially instrumental music—a fact worth bearing in mind by those who go to hear the music and not to be seen of men.

The performance on Saturday commenced with Beethoven's Symphony in A, which was rendered in excellent style by the orchestra of sixty five performers, led by Mr. W. G. Dietrich. The overture to *Lurline*, by W. V. Wallace, opened the second part of the programme. Miss Camilla Urso, the young violinist, gave a concerto in E minor by Mendelssohn. This young lady was warmly applauded, and in answer to an encore she gave "The Last Rose of Summer." A concerto in F minor by Chopin was well rendered by Mr. C. H. Jarvis, the pianist; and Weber's "Jubilee" overture by the orchestra concluded the entertainment.

The concert was a decided success, and the Society is entitled to congratulation on this auspicious beginning of their enterprise.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *After Dark* is now in good running order, and it promises to prove an attraction for a long time to come.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be withdrawn after the present week.

On Monday next Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear in the operetta of "66" this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of novelties are announced for the present week.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

MR. DAVIS B CASSEDAY will lecture at Concert Hall this evening on "True Womanhood." Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will lecture at the Amateur's Drawing-room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, on Wednesday evening. Subject, "An Appeal to Women." Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at Covert's news stand, Continental Hotel.

THE COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES which Dr J F. Boynton will commence at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening next promises to be interesting and valuable. The course will consist of six lectures, the subjects of which are "World-Making," "The Earth and Man," "Introduction of Animal Life upon our Planet," "Coal Beds and Oil Beds," "The Age of Reptiles," "The Mastodon and Mammoth Period." These lectures will be illustrated by stereoscopic views and interesting experiments, and they will be particularly valuable to schools, as the subjects will be set forth in a clearer and more understandable manner than they usually are in books.

The price of tickets for the course, with reserved seats, is $3. Single admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. The sale of tickets will commence to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTES are rapidly gaining upon public favor. These instruments are distinguished for sweetness and brilliancy of tone, and in their various styles of grand, square, and upright, all the latest improvements are introduced. The Weber pianos were used at the concerts lately given in this city by Mr. Jerome Hopkins and Madame Parepa Rosa, and the audiences at those entertainments had excellent opportunities for judging of the quality of the instruments. Mr. J. A. Getze, No. 1102 Chesnut street, is the agent in Philadelphia for the Weber pianos.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Treaty Concluded and Signed.

Of the protocol of the Alabama claims, sent on Friday to the Senate, the *Press* of this morning says:—

It should be understood that, while this is not the official treaty itself, it really embodies all the points of the official document, and the Senate can debate it as well without as with the formal signatures of Messrs. Johnson and Clarendon. As above stated, it embraces eight points or articles, the first of which provides that the two Governments hereby agree to the settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen between them since the Convention of 1853, when the slates were all cleared and all accounts settled up to date. The second provides that for the purpose of this settlement a commission of four persons shall be appointed, to consist of two to be appointed by each power. The third agrees that a majority of the commission shall decide all questions brought before it. The fourth provides that, in case of a disagreement regarding any claim, the commission shall notify the two Governments, and shall nominate an umpire, who shall not be qualified to act until the Senate of the United States has agreed to his nomination—or, in other words, ratified it. The fifth article contains some provisions regarding the time in which claims shall be considered by the umpire, and that if they disagree the question of disagreement shall be settled by lot in the presence of the commission. The sixth article excludes all claims arising from cases which have been adjudicated by our courts of admiralty from the jurisdiction of the commission. This, it should be understood, is the main amendment to the original paper. Article seven provides that claimants shall prove, first, that they are British subjects, and, second, that they preserved a strict neutrality during the war and did not aid the Rebels. Article eight provides that the commission shall hold its session, in Washington.

Smuggling English Books—Some Curious Facts.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives the following curious facts with regard to the seizure of smuggled English books in that and other Western cities last November:—

"The books advertised to be sold on successive nights, commencing on Monday, the 16th of November, were open for inspection on the Thursday previous. Among the books was a very large number of English editions of American copyright books, such as a variety of illustrated and plain editions of Longfellow's poems, sets of the works of Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, Cooper, Motley, Barnes, Poe, &c.

"Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, the former representing Mr. Bancroft, the latter Mr. Longfellow, were interrogated by telegraph as to their knowledge of the sale of these English editions of their books. Both replied promptly, disclaiming any knowledge of the importation of such editions, and requesting that legal steps be taken to stop their sale. Under this authority, General Neff, by the proper legal process, took possession of all the copyright works. The sale of the other books began that evening.

"In the meantime, however, the fact that so large a number of copyright books had passed the Custom House unchallenged, led to a suspicion that a fraud had been perpetrated in their entry. The conduct of Mr. Henry J. Shaw, an auctioneer of Montreal, the ostensible owner of the books, who was superintending the sale, was such as to rather strengthen the suspicion than otherwise; his haste to realize on his stock, without catalogue, his contradictory statements as to its value, and his evident excitement on being questioned concerning it, suggested the probability of fraud.

"A despatch was accordingly sent to Port Huron, where the books were passed, inquiring if the duties had been properly paid. The answer was that two hundred and four cases had been passed on the 4th of November, and duties paid. Another despatch having been sent, asking the amount of duties paid, the reply was, $1350. The exact amount of the sworn invoice was afterwards ascertained to be $5267·80, on which twenty-five per cent. duty was required by law.

"That the Government had been defrauded now became very evident, as of the two hundred and four cases only seventy-eight cases came here, and in the opinion of several experts, the lot exposed for sale here could not be worth less than $20,000. General Neff, therefore, took possession of the whole in the name of the United States, and directed, by telegraph, the seizure of the balance of the importation, which had been shipped in lots to Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

"On receiving information of the seizure, the Collector at Port Huron came to Cincinnati with the original invoice, a few items of which will give an idea of the boldness and extent of the fraud, as follows:—40 sets 'Lodge's Portraits,' invoiced at $4 for the whole 320 volumes, retail price in London 5s. per volume; 40 sets Burke's Works, 9 volumes, invoiced at $4 for the 360 volumes, retail price in London, 3s. 6d. per volume; 20 sets Swift's Works, 2 volumes, invoiced at $6·[illegible], retail 24s. per set; 25 'Beautiful Leaved Plants,' invoiced at $13 retail price 21s each; 16 Fern's, invoiced at $3·50, retail price 21s. each; 10 'Queens of England,' 6 volumes, invoiced at $2·50, retail price 30s. per set; 16 Book of Gems, 3 volumes, invoiced at $3·70, retail price 63s. per set; 26 Poultry Book, invoiced at $2·68, retail price 18s. each; 19 Wilson's Tales, 10 volumes, invoiced at $1·90, retail price 35s. per set; 70 Gallery of Nature, invoiced at $14, retail price 18s. each; 25 Book of Days, 2 volumes, invoiced at $4, retail price 24s. 6d. each.

"Proceedings were immediately begun in the District Court to complete legal process of confiscation. The case came up last week, but a despatch was received from Washington directing the postponement of the case till further orders, and there the matter rests at present."

A Westernism.

The following letter shows the very peremptory manner in which the rough settlers of the far West deal with "annoyances." It is addressed to an Indian agent on McKenzie river:—

Mr. Smith, Agent, Warm Spring Reservation—Sir:—Your Indians have been troublesome to the settlers of this river for some time. Now, sir, if their blood is spilt and their scalps taken you shall be responsible. For from what I can learn, you have been notified of this many times; this positively will be the last. They have scared some women most to death—one of them my wife. We have positively declared that we will stand it no longer. Yours, etc.,

J. W. DAUGHERTY.

We will give time for you to receive this message and remove those that are here if done immediately; if not, we will scalp the last d—d Ingin on the river, old or young!

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to....$14·00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to....$18·00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at ....$25·00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from....$8·00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to....$3·00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to....$2·00

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND No 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE THIRD EDITION OF MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW NOVEL, "FAIR PLAY," is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers Philadelphia. It is commanding a large sale as it has been pronounced by those who have read it to be far superior to anything ever before written by this popular American authoress. It is issued in a large duodecimo volume of seven hundred pages, in uniform style with all of her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1·75 in cloth, or $1·50 in paper cover, and sent free of postage on receipt of price by the publishers.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING?—Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge more or less, in bar-room stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months "to keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken *warm*.

Avoid these dangerous excitants. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all *tavern stimulants*. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the nerves are tremulous they are strengthened. If the mind is clouded the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great VEGETABLE TONIC AND CORRECTIVE, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a *beverage*, but as a *medicine*; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to *check*, not to *create* a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol that can be used for medicinal purposes.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hiskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

DELICATE FEMALES.—Suffering humanity—and who does not suffer from disease or from being overtasked?—will find the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer an antidote to general debility, uterine and liver affections. The most delicate women can use it with unfailing advantage. They only need a trial to supersede all other tonics. Sold by druggists.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S SAFES STAND THE TEST.—No humbug about this. A genuine and severe trial they endured, and, so far as their contents were concerned, escaped it unscathed. Caldwell had one; Howell had another. Everybody knows about the "big fire," and, consequently, will at once concede the truth of the averment that the Safes in that fire could not have been subjected to greater tests. The flames either lapped them or hissed about them for over two days. The heat they endured on their iron faces was intense. They issued from the ordeal bent and warped outside, to be sure, but all right inside.

These were the only two safes that were subjected to the direct action of the fire, and both were dug out of the ruins in the cellar, one on Friday and the other on Saturday. The safe in Caldwell's store was taken from about the centre of the building, and when opened presented the books and papers uninjured. The larger safe was that of Howell & Bros., recovered on Saturday afternoon. When it was reached in the cellar the heat was so intense as to require a constant stream of water before the workmen could remove it. The frame at first appeared injured, and the iron was affected to such an extent that the doors could not be opened in the ordinary way, but required mechanical means. When at length they yielded, however, the forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds and other securities which had been placed within were found intact.

After such a successful test as this, it is not surprising that the agent of Farrel & Herring at once took possession of the two safes as samples of their workmanship, and as evidences that the promises made by the manufacturers are something more than mere words. They are now on exhibition at No. 629 Chesnut street.

HALLET DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—HOLBY.—On the 25th of December 1868, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. BENJAMIN HENDERSON to Miss AMANDA M. HOLBY, both of this city.

MUMFORD—BOWEN.—On Thursday, January 14, 1869, by the Rev. William M. Martin, CHARLES MUMFORD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to EMMA C. BOWEN, of this city.

DIED.

BURLEIGH.—On the 15th instant, SARAH, wife of Dr. Francis Burleigh, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 867 Christian street, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

GOODMAN.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., GEORGE F. GOODMAN.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Callowhill street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Friday, the 15th instant, JANE E., wife of Solomon W. Roberts, and daughter of Ellwood Shannon, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from her husband's residence, No. 1830 S. Rittenhouse square. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

THOMAS.—On the 15th instant, CAROLINE, daughter of the late James and Ellen McClurg, and wife of Ervin Thomas, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2114 Ridge avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

WORKS OF ART.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S
GREAT WORK OF ART,
Recently Imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,
Now on Exhibition, Free,
AT
G. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL St.,
17 PHILADELPHIA.

G. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL Street.
French Plate Glass Mantel & Pier Mirrors,
In fine Gold, Rosewood and Carved Walnut Frames, of best material and workmanship—new patterns.
Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc.,
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THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

From Robert Dale Owen's novel of "Beyond the Breakers," we take these remarks on marriages:—

"I believe there are few thoughtful men who have not come to regard as one of the least explicable among the great riddles of the earthly economy the rarity of well-assorted marriages. It might be so different, one cannot help thinking. The adaptations for harmony so wonderful! The elements of happiness so manifold and so rich! Yet how often—how miserably sometimes—it all miscarries! The waters of Paradise turned to fountains of bitterness—the gifts of heaven perverted to curses upon earth!

"I do not mean that there are few unions yielding reasonable comfort, friendly relations, a life free from open quarrel or secret heart-burning; but I speak of very marriage, without flaw or jar—a mating alike of the material, with its intangible affinities and its wondrous magnetisms, and of the immaterial principle within that survives the death-change. I speak of a heart-home pervaded by harmony not only unbroken—immutable as that of the spheres; felt to be so by those whom it blesses, calms, satisfies; a social state to which, when man and woman attain, there remains nothing in the way of earthly need or acquisition, save daily bread, to be coveted or prayed for.

"Some think that, in this trial-phase of our existence, no such state of harmony and happiness is to be found. Among the few who do find it none of these skeptics will have place. No entrance into that temple except for those who believe! Without faith in the good and the beautiful—the good that is felt, not seen—the beautiful that must be conceived before it is realized—a man is shut out from the highest enjoyment. And such a man can do little to ameliorate the world or elevate his race."

From the same story we get this anecdote of General Washington:—

"Washington had accepted an invitation from Arnold to breakfast with him at West Point on the very day the plot was discovered, but was prevented from keeping his engagement by what men call chance—by the earnest request, namely, of an old officer, near whose station they passed, to spend the night there and inspect some works in the neighborhood. Next day, while Washington, with his staff, including Lafayette, were seated at table at this officer's quarters, a despatch was brought to the Americal general, which he immediately opened and read, then laid it down without comment. No alteration was visible in his countenance, but he remained perfectly silent. Conversation dropped among his suite; and, after some minutes, the general, beckoning Lafayette to follow him, passed to an inner apartment, turned to his young friend without uttering a syllable, placed the fatal despatch in his hands, and then, giving way to an ungovernable burst of feeling, fell on his neck and sobbed aloud. The effect produced on the young French marquis, accustomed to regard his general (cold and dignified in his usual manner) as devoid of the usual weaknesses of humanity, may be imagined. 'I believe,' said Lafayette in relating this anecdote, 'that this was the only occasion, throughout that long and sometimes hopeless struggle, that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament. As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that had given rise to his emotion; and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained on his countenance either of grief or despondency.'"

Old maids are thus discussed in the article entitled "New Wine in Old Bottles:"—

"There is a stigma of reproach cast upon the term 'old maid'—too often justly so, I admit. But where does the fault lie? I know two women who may be classed in this category—unmarried, forty years old, or thereabouts. Both are of good family, the daughters of wealthy men. The one, some dozen years ago, finding, as no sensible woman can fail to find, that fashionable life had nothing in it to satisfy her, made a stand for herself. She told her family that she must have a life of her own. She had no especial gifts, except a remarkable aptitude for business inherited from her father. In a quiet way she had turned her attention to fruit-growing, a branch of industry offering many attractions to her, and into that business she determined to enter. Fortunately, she had sufficient money, left her by her grandfather, to be able to carry out her plans, despite the sneers of her fashionable acquaintance, and the objections and obstacles raised by the home circle. She established herself on a fruit farm in the western part of this State. Her work prospered. Now she is the owner of several hundred acres, and has constant and remunerative occupation of a kind agreeable to her. After a few years her father died, and, instead of the rich man he was estimated, he was found to be bankrupt. This daughter had a comfortable home and support to offer her mother and invalid sister. She has quite a settlement of work-people, men and women, to whom she and her sister minister in various ways. In fact, she lives a life which is useful to others and develops her own powers, and in the consciousness of that she finds happiness and peace."

Mr. James S. Barnes writes as follows about Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon":—

"'The Luck of Barry Lyndon' is a unique in literature—an original idea most successfully, if not agreeably, carried out. It is the autobiography of a man who is thoroughly heartless, selfish and depraved; low and brutal in his tastes, coarse and ruffianly in language, feelings, and demeanor; to all appearance without a redeeming trait; yet who looks upon himself as a highly respectable, exemplary and much-injured character, and justifies all his own villainies with an earnestness, a sincerity, and an unsuspecting good faith which would deceive the very elect. There has never been a novel in which the author is so completely identified—we beg pardon for using the phrase; we should rather say, so completely lost—in the hero. It is not Mr. Thackeray who speaks; it is Mr. Barry Lyndon; and Mr. Barry Lyndon pleads his own case as if he already had the jury on his side, and were certain of the sympathy and countenance of every honest man in the box. The talent for personation displayed is wonderful."

Miss Anne M. Brewster, in her article about "American Artists in Rome," speaks thus respecting Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride:"

"In Buchanan Read's studio is another fine national picture, which has been ordered by a gentleman of San Francisco. This picture is a deeply interesting one for double reasons. The subject is 'Sheridan's Ride.' It is a small copy of the large picture of 'Sheridan's Ride,' which, when finished, is to be placed in the Union League of Philadelphia. The General is on horseback, and he and his horse are in full tilt on that great ride which made the General so famous, and which Mr. Read has commemorated in a poem as well known as the great ride. The General's face is as eager and full of fire as the superb horse is of mettle and speed. The eye of the horse is bloodshot, the nostrils dilated, and from the mouth falls a fleck of foam. The rapid motion of the animal is finely expressed, the whole painting is full of spirit and life: it is the poem and the warlike act in one."

"The Galaxy."

From Justin McCarthy's article on "Queen Victoria and her Subjects" we take the following:—

"The very virtues of Queen Victoria have contributed materially toward the extinction of the old-fashioned sentiment of living, active loyalty. The English people had from the time at least of Anne to our own day a succession of bad princes. Only a race patient as Issachar could have endured such a line of sovereigns as George II, George III, and George IV. Then came William IV, who being a little less stupidly obstinate than George III, and not so grossly corrupt as George IV, was hailed for a while as the Patriot King by a people who were only too anxious not to lose all their hereditary and traditional veneration. Do what they would, however, the English nation could not get into any sincere transports of admiration about the Patriot King; and they soon found that any popular reform worth having was to be got rather in spite of the Patriot King than by virtue of any patriotism in the monarch. Great popular demonstrations and tumults, and threats of marching on London; and O'Connell meetings at Charing Cross with significant allusion by the great demagogue to the king who lost his head at Whitehall hard by; the hanging out of the black flag at Manchester, and a general movement of brickbats everywhere—these seem to have been justly regarded as the persuasive influences which converted a Sovereign into the Patriot King and a Reformer. Loyalty did not gain much by the reforms of that reign. Then followed the young Victoria; and enthusiasm for a while wakened up fresh and genuine over the ascension of the comely and simple-hearted girl, who was so frank and winning; who ran down stairs in her night-dress rather than keep her venerable councillors waiting when they sought her out at midnight; who openly acknowledged her true love for her cousin, and offered him her hand; who was at once queenly and maidenly, innocent and fearless.

"But this sort of thing did not last very long. Prince Albert was never popular. He was cold; people said he was stingy; his very virtues, and they were genuine, were not such as anybody, except his wife and family, warmly admires in a man; he was indeed misunderstood, or at all events misprized in England, up to the close of his life. Then the gates of the convent, so to speak, closed over the Queen, and royalty ceased to be an animating presence in England.

"The young men and women of to-day—persons who have not passed the age of twenty-one—can hardly remember to have ever seen the Sovereign. She is to them what the Mikado is to his people. Seven years of absolute seclusion on the part of a monarch must in any case be a sad trial to personal loyalty, at least in the royal capital. A considerable and an influential section of Queen Victoria's subjects in the metropolis have long been very angry with their sovereign. The tailors, the milliners, the dressmakers, the jewellers, the perfumers, all the shopkeepers of the West End who make profit out of court dinners and balls and presentations, are furious at the royal seclusion which they believe had injured their business. So, too, are the aristocratic residents of the West End, who do not care much about a court which no longer contributes to their season's gayety. So, too, are all the flunkey class generally. Now, I am sure there are no three sections of the population of London more influential in the spreading of scandal and the nursing of this discontent than the shopkeepers, the aristocrats, and the flunkeys of the West End. These are actively and demonstratively dissatisfied with the Queen. These it is who spread dirty scandals about her, and laugh over vile lampoons and caricatures of which she is the object.

"Every one knows that there is a low, mean scandal afloat about the Queen—and it is spread by the clubs, the drawing-rooms, the shops, and the servants' halls of the West End. I am convinced that not one of those who spread the scandal really believes it; but they like to spread it because they dislike the Queen. There can be no doubt, however that much dissatisfaction at the Queen's long seclusion is felt by persons who are incapable of harboring any motives so mean or spreading any calumnies so unworthy. Most of the London papers have always found fault rather sharply and not over decently with the royal retirement. Mr. Ayrton, representative of the Tower Hamlets—the largest constituency in England—openly expressed this sentiment at a public meeting; and though his remarks were at once replied to and condemned by Mr. Bright, they met with a more or less cordial response from most of his audience.

"There is or was in the House of Commons (the general election has got happily rid of him), a foolish person named Reardon, a Piccadilly auctioneer, who became, by what we call in England 'a fluke,' a member of the House of Commons. This person moved last session a resolution, or something of the kind, calling on the Queen to abdicate. The thing was laughed down—poor Mr. Reardon's previous career had been so absurd that anything coming from him would be hooted; and the House of Commons is fiercely intolerant of 'bores' and men with crotchets. But I have reason to believe that Mr. Reardon's luckless project was concocted by a delegation of London tradesmen and had the sympathy of the whole class; and I know that many members of the House which hooted and laughed him down had in private over and over again grumbled at the Queen's retirement, and declared that she ought to abdicate.

"'What on earth does it matter,' I asked of a member of Parliament—one of the most accomplished scholars and sharp logicians in the House—'what on earth does it matter whether or not the Queen gives a few balls to a few thousand West End people in the season?' How can rational people care, one way or the other?' 'My dear fellow,' was the answer, 'I don't care; but all that sort of thing is her business, and she is paid to do it, and she ought to do it. If she were a washerwoman with a family, she would have to do her work, no matter what her grief.' Now this gentleman—who is utterly above any sympathy with scandal or with the lackey-like grumblings of the West End—did, undoubtedly, express fairly enough a growing mood of the public dissatisfaction."

In his work entitled "Coffee and its Adulterations in New York," Dr. Draper gives an account of one of the principal articles used for adulteration, and how it is in its turn adulterated:—

"The foreign substances used in the adulteration of coffee are very numerous, but that generally employed is chiccory, succory, or wild endive, which may be seen growing wild in the vacant lots in various parts of New York island, and in the fields in its vicinity. It may be recognized by its flower, which is of a blue color; it generally opens at about eight in the morning, and closes at four in the afternoon. The root is perennial, yellow on the outside, and about the thickness of the finger; chiccory was formerly, and is still regarded by many as a weed, but, nevertheless, it is used in some countries as food for cattle: it is said to increase the yield of milk. When blanched it makes an excellent salad, and is very generally employed for this purpose in the spring. The root is the part used in the adulteration of coffee, and the plant is extensively cultivated for this purpose in Belgium, Germany, England, and for our home market on Long Island. It is taken up in September, scraped and carefully washed, then split and cut into lengths of two or three inches, dried in an oven, and sent into the market in bags. For the purposes of the coffee adulteration it is afterwards cut into small pieces, roasted, and ground to a coarse powder, resembling ordinary coffee; and in this state sold for about fifteen cents a pound, good coffee being worth forty-five or fifty cents.

"The decoction of the unroasted root is bitter, and was formally given as an aperient and attenuating medicine; that of the roasted powder has a mawkish taste, between molasses and liquorice. It is hardly necessary to say that the market value arises solely from its employment for the purpose of adulterating coffee. It has none of the valuable properties of that berry, and is virtually a mixture of woody fibre, gum, and sugar. As regards its physiological properties nothing can be said in its favor; but, on the contrary, it is very apt to produce nausea and dyspepsia. It is not, therefore, the harmless substance that some would have us think, but to many it is positively hurtful, and should be avoided by all, and especially by those who are liable to attacks of indigestion.

"If the buyer of ground coffee could feel assured that the article he purchased was only adulterated with chicory, he might perhaps continue to use, and in the course of time even become accustomed to it, without having his appetite for the beverage disturbed; but while the coffee adulterator is chuckling at the cheat he practises on the consumer, he is in his turn the victim of the tricks of the chiccory dealer, who, profiting by the example of his customer, adds to his chiccory refuse carrots, parsnips, turnips, spoiled biscuit, corn, peas and beans, acorns, burnt sugar, sawdust, red earth, burnt rags, oakum or rope yarn, exhausted tank or oak bark, tar residue, and other similar appetizing substances. It is not, therefore, wise to take the advice given by some that we add chicory to the coffee we have ourselves roasted and ground; for, in the first place, it is of no use whatever, except to deepen the color, which may be done just as well by a little burnt sugar, and secondly, we may be adding some of the very suggestive substances mentioned above.

"The samples of adulterated coffee that I have examined have generally contained large quantities of bread, which is probably as harmless as anything that could be used for the purpose, and perhaps the cleanest, if we could only feel sure that it had not passed through the garbage pail on its journey to the coffee dealer. Another very common adulteration is by roasted rye, which if of good quality would also be perfectly harmless, but it is also evident that as the object of the sophisticator is to swindle his customer, he will certainly purchase the cheapest article he can find, and since good rye commands a good price, he will use an article that is either spoiled, or perhaps sourred or ergot rye, the properties of which are so well known that it is not necessary to mention them here, except to state that often they are not entirely destroyed by the heat to which the grain is subjected in roasting; and this may be sometimes the cause of those serious accidents or troubles that result in the breaking down of the health of married women. Ergot or spurred rye was also at one time generally supposed to produce mortification of the extremities; and though this is now denied, it is not absolutely proved, in the face of the experience of the past, that there may not be some variety of diseased rye that is capable of producing this result. In view of these probabilities, it would at least be wise to avoid the purchase of the so-called rye coffee, or of the adulterated coffee that might contain diseased rye."

"The Atlantic."

From the article on "Coöperative Housekeeping" we make the following extracts:—

A LOST GENIUS.

"I knew a woman once, gifted so extraordinarily by God that she might have been a florist, a musician, an artist, a physician, a teacher, an evangelist, since to the mastery of any one of these callings she could have brought a nearly equal power and passion. Whatever her fiery mind fastened upon it fused into itself, nor was there anything her cunning right hand sought to do in which it did not excel. At fourteen her precocity was so great that her father cut short her studies, because she 'knew enough for a woman,' and made her a teacher in his school. At sixteen she married a young clergyman. Children came fast. Her health gave way, but her energy remained. She was never idle a moment; but, alas! neither father nor husband nor one of all her twelve brothers and brothers-in-law saw that it would be better economy to give the genius they were all so proud of, a musical or an artistic or a medical education, that she might pay with her earnings some commoner mortal to make clothes for her little ones, than to let her do it herself with the painful toil of the needle. And she had been brought up with too narrow a vision of woman's duties and destinies to understand herself that she was wasting her life and abusing her powers. All her ready gifts were, in her eyes, merely appropriate feminine 'accomplishments,' and to make fame or money out of them never occurred to her as a possibility, far less as a duty. And yet her mind was ever in a fever of desire, of invention, of agonized striving for the realization of the dreams of beauty, of beneficence, of friendship, that tormented her. The music rang in her ears; the pictures floated before her eyes; the fearful and wonderful human organism haunted her brain; the dread mysteries of sin and suffering, the awfulness of human responsibility, the glories of salvation, burned upon her lips as she taught her children their daily Bible lesson; and still, nailed to her chair, the swift needle went in and out—went, as it often seemed to her, through her delicate lungs as well as through the cloth—until at nine-and-thirty the struggle ended; the body, after long paroxysms of exquisite anguish, gave up its strong hold on life, and the rich soul exhaled away to heaven, rejoicing to escape from the bars against which it had so long beaten its bright wings in vain. I saw her in her coffin, with an expression of freedom and exaltation upon her marble features that seemed a glory reflected down from her now triumphing far-off spirit, and I resolved to remember the woe and earthly wreck of her thwarted nature, and never to cease until I saw some better way for women than this which can so horribly waste and abuse their finest powers.

DOCTRESSES VS. DOCTORS.

"Nothing will ever make me believe that God meant men to be the ordinary physicians of women and babies. A few masculine experts might be tolerated in special institutions, so that cases of peculiar danger and difficulty might not be left, as they are now, to the necessarily one-sided treatment of a single sex; but in general, if ever a created being was conspicuously and intolerably out of his natural sphere, it is, in my opinion, the male doctor in the apartment of the lying-in woman; and I think our sex is really guilty, in the first place, that it ever allowed men to appear there; and, in the second, that it does not insist upon educating women of character and intelligence and social position for that post.

"Indeed, common delicacy would seem to demand that all the special diseases of women should be treated principally by women; but this aside, and speaking from common sense only, men may be as scientific as they please—it is plain that thoroughly to know the woman's organism, what is good for it and what evil, and how it can best be cured when it is disordered, one must be one's self a woman. It only proves how much unworthy passion and prejudice the great doctors allow to intrude into their adoration of 'pure science' and boasted love of humanity, that, instead of being eager to enlist the feminine intuitions and investigations in this great cause, as their best chance of arriving at truth, they are actually enacting the ignoble part of churls and misers, if not of quacks. For are they not well enough aware that often their women patients are so utterly beyond them that they do not know what to do with them? The diseases of the age are nervous diseases, and women are growing more nervously high-strung and uncontrollable every day, yet the doctors stand helplessly by and cannot stop it. When, however, there shall be a school of doctresses of high culture and thorough medical education going in and out among the sex with the proper medical authority, they will see, and will be able to prevent, much of the moral and physical neglect and imprudence which, now unchecked in school and home, make such havoc of the vital forces of the present generation.

"Such a guardian of household health might have been the poor, heart-broken genius who never found her true place in the feminine community. For she bravely preached the laws of health in every family, while her presence in a sick-room was almost that of a savior. People sent for her for miles round, and often healing seemed to wait upon her coming, such new hope and confidence could she infuse into the patient. The very touch of her warm and skillful hand; the quickness of her sympathy and comprehension; her courage, decision, and presence of mind in cases of great danger; her observation of every minutest symptom—all marked her out as one of Nature's great practitioners, while her enthusiasm for anatomy and physiology seemed to show that, if she could have had the opportunity, she would have been also a true and pure and tireless devotee of science. Her popularity drew her at one time into so wide an amateur practice that she found she was neglecting her home duties for it, and gave it up for the sake of her sewing. But how much more appropriate and grateful would her ministration have been—a mother herself, a baby nurse absolutely perfect, and with the most sensitive time and at the same time the steadiest nervous organization in the world—at the bedside of her friends and neighbors in their need, than the services of the ordinary country doctors who did officiate there!"

From Mr. Eugene Benson's critical notice of Charles Baudelaire we make the following extracts:—

"Baudelaire is as unique and interesting as 'Hamlet.' He is that rare and unknown being, a genuine poet—a poet in the midst of things that have disordered his spirit—a poet excessively developed in his taste by art and beauty, having a remarkable penchant for certain strange ideas, very responsive to the ideal; very greedy of sensation. Most people will say that he prostituted himself to fatal impressions and was intoxicated with pride.

"A poet, a genuine poet, is always a strange, a fascinating being; often he is frail and delicate, agitated by the spectacle of nature and the tragedy of life, before which, without him, men are mute and patient like oxen. Only the prophets are strong, loud, and majestic. The poets are like lost or fallen angels in mortal bodies, seeking in sensation to find God, roaming in vast and vague spaces to lose the consciousness of their bondage. Such a poet was Shelley, such a poet was Poe, such a poet was Charles Baudelaire. His was a sad, a terrible, and accusing spirit, expressing the disorder of his soul, laughing his ironical laugh in the midst of his pleasures, seeing awful visions between the changes of the moon.

"The English and American public thinking of Wordsworth, and the pure and lofty expression of his thoughtful joy in nature, later falling down to the jingle of Jean Ingelow, in whose verses pleasant things are pleasantly said, or better, thinking of Bryant and his impersonal love of nature, and of Whittier with his home sentiment, seem to have lost the sense that poetry may be the expression of the terrors and disorders of the soul; they have no intimation of the less self-possessed spirit which broods over the ruins of life and dreams of the abyss that lies beyond the visible. The abyss in which formless and colossal things scream and float was revealed by Victor Hugo; the despair of hopeless lost was uttered by Poe; the *laugh*, the homelessness, the evil that may be found in common and beautiful things, remained for Baudelaire.

"His was a new voice, a new and arresting word, thrown into the polite Parisian world. He was familiar with all the seductions of life; he knew the changes that have come upon the world; but he felt and looked upon all experience with the old spirit of the strong, unregenerated man who seeks to grasp the fleeting good of sensation and blasphemes in the midst of pleasures. He expresses the barrenness of sensation, without having liberated himself from its seductions.

"Charles Baudelaire is the type of the poetic mind unredeemed by love. To me he has a forlorn and fatal grandeur of aspect, like Milton's Satan; but he was a modern man in our contemporary world. Consider his situation. He had fed himself at the great springs of English literature, which made him a realist, and authorized his tenacious grasp upon things; he was familiar with antiquity, which gave him a far-off ideal in the past, and discouraged him because he had to look back whither he could not go; he was in the midst of a luxurious, corrupted phase of modern civilization in France. His poems represent, not merely the local facts of society in France, but typical conditions of man during his age. They are contemporary, like Gavarni's sketches, and appeal to exalted minds, by certain sides, like Michael Angelo's figures, which embody a universal idea of human grandeur. I cannot hear his utterances without mingled feelings of admiration, shrinking, and pity. Alfred de Musset, the unhappiest of French poets, seems delicate and weak like a woman beside Baudelaire. Baudelaire alone represents the strong, masculine, unregenerate man. He seems to have been even untouched by love. Had love been revealed to his heart, the flowers of evil would have wilted, never again to bloom in his life. What a man may become who goes through life without it—a complete being, I mean—you may know by reading Baudelaire's unique poems."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE H. STUART, | S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS, | A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER, | JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL, | WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN, | S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS, | HENRY E. ROOD.
NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., }
JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, }
RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 imw&mrp

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, | William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, | Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales. | Thomas S. Ellis!
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 212

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
1 14 3m, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Capital	34,[illegible] 51
	$184,[illegible]

Assets.		Present Value.
$40,15[illegible] 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$4[illegible],035 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
165,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	17[illegible],775 75
55,500 00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,610 00
30,000 00	do. do. do. currency interest loan	31,600 00
1,600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,703 00
9,000 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,[illegible] 00
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,000 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040 00
28,172 00	126 shares Central National Bank	28,230 00
8,192 67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5,825 01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,455 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 01
38,898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
162,804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	162,804 66
		$895,101 28
	Office Fixtures $3,003 00	
	Cash in hands of Agents 42,901 54	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year 30,668 01	
		76,572 55
		$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	$212,9[illegible] 01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14,006 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1,546 30	
	228,509 08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55	
	302,081 63	
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02	
		276,487 61
Interest on other investments		4[illegible],320 33
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295,247 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2914 insuring		6,019,097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,924 94
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 13
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46,500 00
Expenses for 1868		32,7[illegible]9 32
Liabilities to Depositers and Trusts		442,078 36

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Phila. | Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, " | Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, " | T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, " | Wm. C. Longstreth.
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind. 1 13 12t

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.........SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, | John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 125

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—
Thomas T. Tasker, | S. Morris Wain,
James B Longacre, | John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin, | J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris, | James Long,
William Divine, | James Hunter,
John A. Wright, | E. H. Worne,
10 24am3m Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, | David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 727

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869	$106,198 16	
Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868	50,716 13	
	$156,914 29	
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413 32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387 44	
		73,800 76
		$230,715 05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117,331 83	
Fire risks	27,270 45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696 77	
		$162,299 05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114,104 82	
Fire losses	15,155 [illegible]	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2,513 40	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6,750 95	
		164,751 93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500 00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000 00
Shares	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300 00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6,800 00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co.	28,240 00
Par value	$215,250 00

Cost		$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507 21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768 12
Cash in banks	$22,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119 34	
		22,138 45
		$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.
Richard S. Smith, | William S. Baird,
Francis Tete, | Charles Wheeler,
A. E Borie, | S. Delbert,
John H. Irwin, | Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith, | F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent, | J. S. Perot,
Henry Lewis, | John Moss,
J. C. Steiner, | Lemuel Coffin,
Edward L. Clark, | C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis, | J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson, | W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook, | James L. Bewley,
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, | Henry C Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair, | William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

MORAL INCURABLES.

From the London Saturday Review.

A recent traveller in the islands of the Indian Archipelago has, among other things, given a rather minute account of the condition to which the Malay opium-smoker reduces himself; and the account is made more graphic than unaided words could have made it by a photograph of one of these unhappy creatures. The wretch though only of middle age, is emaciated so as to be mere skin and bone; the deadness of his expression is irreproducible in words; in his hands is the fatal pipe; "by his side are seen vessels for making tea, and by copious draughts of that stimulant he will try to revive his dead limbs by and by, when he awakes from his contemplated debauch, and finds, as it were, his very life on the point of leaving the body." When a man has once contracted the habit of opium-smoking, says the traveller, it is impossible to reform; and, indeed, one need only look at the picture to be quite sure of this impossibility. A reader with anything like an imaginative turn of mind can hardly help pausing to think of a condition of such despair; and if he is reflective as well as imaginative, he will feel a chill in remembering that the Malay opium-smoker is not the only, even if he is the most degraded, kind of incurable. It is rather a useful thing for Englishmen to think about, because the notion of an incurable is one of those which we have supreme difficulty in admitting to our minds. We are so convinced—and it is a very decided piece of good fortune for us that we are so—of the omnipotence of personal effort, and the irresistibleness of the human will, that the existence of facts which effort cannot touch, and of circumstances against which any force that we think of under the name of will is totally impotent, is either ignored, or at any rate is kept as much out of sight as possible. That this is on the whole a very wholesome tendency, and ends in good in the long run, there can be hardly any doubt. It is good less for itself than for the healthiness of nature of which it is a sign. It is better that people should overrate than that they should underrate the power of the will, and that they should narrow the field where effort is unavailing to as small dimensions as may be. Even if they devote their energies to the reformation of characters that are too far gone in evil to be capable of reformation, at any rate the effort brings good to the worker, and braces his own character, if it does nothing else. But it is not good that anything should be shirked, and it is not good, therefore, that we should shut our eyes to the existence of whole bands of moral incurables—men as far beyond redemption from this or that tyrannical habit as the Malay opium-smoker, and whose moral case is not a whit less desperate. Our common reluctance to recognize such a class of persons arises not merely from the shock which they give to our conviction of the omnipotence of energy and will, but also from the shock which they give to our compassion and sympathy and human hopefulness. There is a certain horror, as of death itself, in the idea that anybody, especially anybody we know or like, is finally given over to a reprobate mind, either on one special side of conduct, or, as is sometimes true, on all sides. Hopelessness is the one condition which it freezes the sympathetic mind even to dream about in connection with character. Yet in one sense hopelessness may almost be said to be a law of character; that is to say, we get into moral grooves, and if we only go sufficiently far in them, thence henceforward it is as good as certain that we shall never succeed in hoisting ourselves out of them. Opium-smoking is not a favorite or popular vice among Europeans, and so we do not get incurableness brought home to us in that direct and concrete manner which is so much more effective than any other. But the most unflinching optimist will think twice before he maintains that we are free from other vices and foibles that are hardly a shade less deadly, *mutatis mutandis;* at all events, from vices and foibles which their victims would probably count quite as deadly if they could only see themselves as others see them.

Take weakness of purpose, for example. It is as certain as anything can be, that after a time the habit of desiring without willing, of purposing without striving, of wishing and designing without executing or taking strenuous steps towards executing, fastens upon a man and grows into his bones and his flesh, and pulls him down to a state fully as desperate and as deadly from a moral point of view as the state of the Malay opium-smoker is desperate from the moral and physical point. Practically, there is about as little chance of recuing the one as the other. If moral differences could only, by some useful bit of miracle, be made to manifest themselves in outward and visible signs in the flesh, we should perceive that the man was as far gone, as emaciated, as much of a skeleton as his Malay prototype, and that not all the moral and spiritual doctors in creation could pull him out of his cachexy. The power of self-deception is perhaps a kindly device placed within reach of men by the benevolence of the compassionate gods. It would be too appalling, too tragic, if men in this condition could realize the truth that they had finally and forever shut and double-locked the gates of their particular Paradise against themselves. To have a mind teeming with projects and purposes, to keep body and soul together, so to speak, by confident anticipation of fulfilling them, and suddenly to find out that you had hopelessly crippled yourself and destroyed, as with knife or cautery, the very germs of the strength necessary for fulfilment—could the flames of the pit come much nearer to a man than this? Or much nearer to the friends of the man? Yet there are perhaps no more soddened opium-smokers in the Indian Archipelago than there are people in Europe, feeding themselves on the fumes of unexecuted purpose, thrown by their exaltation into deadly drowsiness, only to be dispelled by violent stimulants—the futile preparations for a fresh debauch. If this were seen physically, it would be frightful. Its terror and despair would exceed any physical malady to which men are subject, because, to be capable of high resolve and good purpose, a man must have stuff in him, and must therefore be capable of proportionately bitter anguish if it were ever to be revealed to him that his whole life, of which he thinks so much, with which he means to do so much, which impresses and stimulates his empty purpose so much, is only a patch of moonshine after all. The case of the simply indolent man is bad enough, if he could only see it; but then it could never appear particularly horrible to him from his own point of view, because he probably has a theory that the Malay might just as well be lying comfortably on his back on a straw mat, with the teapot by his side, as doing anything else. The case of confirmed indolence is ignoble, and it is sad, as the sight of anybody surrendered to a demon from whose grasp he cannot be extricated must always be. But it is not so terrible when the man has no idea that he is the prey to a *pieuvre*, or does not so much object to the *pieuvre*. The true horror is when we see one in the clutch of the monster, when he thinks all the time that he is walking happily and freely over the green face of the earth; and to know that nothing short of tearing him to pieces in the process could extricate him.

One advantage of recognizing the incurableness of certain disorders of character after they have had time to work themselves into its grain is that well-disposed persons would learn to leave the incurable alone; would let him fare in his own way, would neither harass him nor waste their own energies in a bootless effort to awaken him. It would be an uncommonly useful thing if persons given to play the part of social missionary or amateur moralist would hang up over their mantel-piece or bed-head a photograph of the Malay opium-smoker, as a reminder, graphic and perpetual, of the impotence of talking in the face of confirmed and settled habit. If one were to see an earnest moralist haranguing the wretched Malay, pointing out to him the evil and folly of his ways, enforcing his moral by reference to the dead eye, sunken cheeks, and bones starting through the skin, we should only laugh or wonder. It is not much less melancholy to note the zeal with which incorrigible preachers attack and try to stir up men as dead in their habits as habits can be. What amount of digging and dunging will bring fruit to a barren tree? It was a just appreciation of the invincible might with which habits and tempers take root and thrive in men, that led theologians to insist upon a supernatural effort of divine grace as the essential condition of the new life. The world at large is given to laugh at the divines who cry out about "our miserable human nature," and about the feebleness and fatuousness of mortals groping after light by their own unaided effort. And this teaching has very likely had a depressing effect; it has very likely done something to weaken the needful spirit of self-reliance, and voluntary, earnestly directed energy. To teach a man that he needs a miracle to bring him right is of course to do much to discourage him from doing his best to bring himself right. But this is no reason why those who are not teachers but only observers, and all men in so far as they are observers, should blink the plain truth that we are all of us apt to drift into mental states out of which nothing short of downright miracle could deliver us. And may we at this point, without intruding too far into a domain which is not ours, suggest that another doctrine which some theologians hold, whatever is to be said for or against its theological truth, has at any rate a side which is true in morals? Those who hold that a spiritual regeneration is wrought in baptism may at least borrow from the humbler armory of the experimental moralist this proposition, that men often seem to inherit some qualities from their sires which nothing short of preternatural intervention is at all likely to root out. The theory of the *tabula rasa* is no longer tenable in the face of established facts of physical transmission, and we are bound to admit that at no earliest moment of his existence does any man start exactly fair.

Whether he does or not, however, it is very transparent that every hour of his life a man is building up habits and cutting off retreats for himself. Yet there are not many persons who have either thought so much about conduct in general, or have kept so alert an eye upon their own conduct in particular, as to know when the time has come, or is just at hand, that retreat will have ceased to be open to them—when they are in this respect or that, or in all respects, incurable and hopeless. In the greater matters of conduct, happily, nature and circumstances combine to keep people in the straight track of what is honorable, virtuous, and wholesome. But smaller matters often make all the difference, and it is in foibles, weaknesses, littleness, that men are apt to fall away, and to let ill ingrain itself in them, without their being at all aware of the total impossibility of ever undoing that which is at the moment quietly and tenaciously doing itself. Only those who have taken the pains to watch the process of the formation of habits in themselves and in others know how comparatively few repetitions of an act are quite enough to sink it irreparably into their nature. It is not every habit that is so unpleasant at its first inception as opium-smoking is said to be. We are not warned off, nor tempted not to give way. On the contrary, as all preachers since the Flood have lamented, it is the first step which is so bright and so easy, from getting into debt down or up to the weightiest and most crashing sins. The Malay, it may be said, has no excuse, for the first whiffs are nasty enough to bid him think, while there is some excuse for the poor mortal who falls astray in the direction of idleness, or seeking his own ease first, and other things afterwards, or not at all, of profusion of money, of running after too gay comrades, of indulging in biting speech, of yielding to immoderation in thought and language and attitude; for is there not a strong smack of what gratifies the old Adam in all these things? And it is this pleasant smack which seduces men until it has grown too attractive to be resisted. They go on all the time with an ingenuous idea that they can pull up if they will, and when they will. A palsied man might as well flatter himself that, if he only wished it strongly enough, he could forthwith plant down as firm a foot as his stoutest neighbor. It is true that the facility of habit works for good as well as for harm, because a virtuous habit once formed may prove as durable as a vicious one. Certainly, if a man were obliged to take deliberate thought before every virtuous act of his life, the world would become a pandemonium; so it is to this extent a happy dispensation that to form habits comes tolerably easy to us. But then we must set against the other side, that an evil habit is fully as likely to last as any other, because it is just as certain to surround itself with agreeable associations. The only reason why it is worth while to point out that there are moral incurables, and that we are most of us incurable in one respect or another, large or small, is that it serves to enforce in a way that is rather neglected the very old moral about bewaring of first steps.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS P. GEBHARD. Vend. Exp. June Term, 1868. Nos. 63 and 63.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writ of

All that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 18 feet eastward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 15 feet, thence northward 68 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-feet wide alley, leading into Eleventh street, 6 feet, thence southward 61 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid. Containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and in depth on the east line 61 feet 9½ inches, and on the west line 57 feet, and on the north line 29 feet 8 inches.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.
1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
RAFFETIO vs RAFFETIO September Term, 1868. No. 14. In Divorce.

To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER,
1 18mwf5t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY W. KENNEDY, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEDY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EUGENE Y. JOHNSON, administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM FLEMING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of said accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of GEORGE W. SPIES, Esq., No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 1 9 11 13 15 18

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and I. FRANKLIN STERLING Executors of Henry Sterling deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Esq., No. 137 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 16 18 20 22 25

ESTATE OF ELEANOR WRIGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them to ROBERT E. FLEMING, Administrator, No. 135 MARKET Street, or to his Attorney, CHAS. C. LISTER, No. 504 WALNUT Street. 12 23 m6t

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·10 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	5·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2§ General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings on February 1 and 2. 1 16

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

EIGHTH and CHERRY, N. W. corner—Store and Dwellings.
BRIDESBURG, Twenty-third ward—Valuable Clay Lot.
WISTAR, No. 1026—Brick Dwelling.
BROWN, No. 1178—Brick Dwelling.
OTTER, No. 2—Brick Dwelling and Frame Shop.
PARRISH, No. 1919—Modern Dwelling.
FANSOM, No. 1738—Desirable Brick Dwelling.
BROAD and RATES S. E. corner—Four Lots.
BROAD and CHRISTIAN, N. E. corner—Hotel and Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, No. 1353—Handsome Residence.
FRONT and OTTER, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
NINETEENTH (north), No. 118—Modern Residence.
ANN and EDGEMONT S. E. corner—Brewery and large Lot.
GROUND RENT—$31 a year.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
19 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.
50 shares Union Bank Tennessee.
10 shares Fourth National Bank.
10 shares Bank of North America.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
50 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
$1000 Union Pacific Railway Co. 6 per cent. gold.
$1000 Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds 7 per cent.
$10,000 2d mortgage bonds McKean and Elk Land Company.
200 shares McKean and Elk Land Co.
$1000 Lehigh Nav. R. R. 1st mortgage.
35 shares Western National Bank.
Trustees' Sale
$3340 Chesapeake and Del. Canal loan.
$4000 Pennsylvania State loan, third series.
10 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.
40 shares Germantown Turnpike Co.
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Executor's Sale.
Pew No. 82 First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.
400 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co. 1 15 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.; ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and full assortment of fine Sheffield Plated Ware, comprising—Meat dishes, oyster and soup tureens, entree dishes, epergnes gold lined tea sets, with urns to match; cake baskets, salvers, wine sets, dinner and breakfast castors, pickle sets, spoon holders, etc.

CUTLERY—A large assortment of ivory balance handle table and tea knives, with beef and game carvers to match.

Also, dinner, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, in plain beaded, and king's patterns.

MARBLE VASES—Also, an assortment of Italian marble vases, statuettes, groups, tazzas, etc. 1 18 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 29

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
10 cases grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:—

I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D. Cutler of Philadelphia, September 8, 1868, for an improved method of preparing desiccating, and preserving fish, with the following result:

The claims in Cutler's patent cover—first, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, second, the process described in the specification by which this new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.

The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, by whatever process it may be produced. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process cannot put the article into the market and sell it. If he did so, he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an old process applied to other things, would be equally an infringement of the first claim in Cutler's patent.

I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.

EDMUND BURKE.

I concur in the above opinion. GEO. HARDING,
Philadelphia, December 19, 1868.

I concur. C. A. SEWARD.
New York, December 24, 1868.

I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person using or selling the "boned and desiccated fish" whether prepared by that process or any other process, infringes the patent.

GEORGE GIFFORD.
New York, December 30, 1868.

I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs Burke and Gifford.
January 6, 1869. CHARLES M. KELLER.

We concur in the foregoing opinions.
STEWART, FITCH & WOODFORD.
No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1869. 1 12 6t

1300 & 17 REMOVED TO 1300 & 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
1 23 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia;
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNTERRIFIED.

Troubling of the Democratic Waters in the Keystone State.

The clans are gathering again for the conflict. Undismayed by their recent overwhelming defeat, and somewhat recovered from the shock of the battle, the Democrats are stirring themselves once more throughout the State. Their State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor meets ere long, and to-day they make preparations for it. In each election division this evening the Democratic citizens elect two persons as delegates to a Representative Convention, one person as delegate to a Senatorial Convention, and three persons to serve as a Ward Executive Committee.

The Senatorial and Representative delegates meet at the places designated for the meeting of the Representative and Senatorial Conventions on Tuesday succeeding their election, and proceed to elect delegates from their respective Senatorial and Representative districts, to represent said districts in such Democratic State Conventions as may be held during the year.

Chief among the Democratic aspirants for the position of Governor are Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk; George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; and Senator William McCandless, of this city.

The first of this trio, Mr. Packer, is considered as standing the best chance of winning the nomination, and is perhaps the most weighty man the Democracy could put forward. He is no lesser light. In the "Tammany Convention" he was strongly urged by the Pennsylvania delegation as the nominee for President, and made quite a fair show. He is now President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is immensely wealthy, and has ever contributed liberally towards his party. His popularity with the masses of the Democracy is beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it is also claimed that his nomination would not be unacceptable to the "conservative element" in the State. It is expected that the delegates from this city will support him.

Mr. Cass is a Pittsburg man, and is well and favorably known in the western part of the State. He is President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company.

General McCandless is from this city, and now occupies the position of State Senator. His record is well-known.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is also named as a candidate for Governor, but it is not known if he would accept it.

The following prominent candidates are named for Senatorial and Representative delegates in this city who desire to go to the Democratic State Convention:—

First Senatorial District—Alderman Francis A. Devitt, Charles W. Brooke, and S. J. Megargee.

Second Senatorial District—John Campbell, James Dehan, Albert Lawrence.

Third Senatorial District—Lewis C. Cassidy and David Geisler.

Fourth Senatorial District—C. W. Carrigan, Malcolm Campbell, and A. Campbell.

Representative Districts—First District—Alexander J. Diamond and Henry Boyle.

Second District—R. Smith Lister. No opposition.

Third District—Alderman William McMullin. No opposition.

Fourth District—William P. Campbell, James Moss, and Luke Keegan.

Fifth District—Michael Sullivan.

Sixth District—Henry M. Phillips, James McFadden, and Richard Wafer.

Ninth District—Robert Moore, and John H. Platt.

Eleventh District—A. B. Bolleau, D. Dungan, and F. Ladner.

Thirteenth District—M. C. Brady.

Sixteenth District—George Shingler, T. Roberts, and General J. D. Miles.

Seventeenth District—Joseph Campbell.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Policeman Assaulted—A Boat Thief—A Cutting Affray—Smashing Windows—Caught in the Act—A Case of Shooting—An Old Lady Attacked—A Brace of Negro Burglars.

—Nathaniel Haney was arrested yesterday at Frankford road and Clearfield street, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, by Policeman Irons. On the way to the Station House Haney attempted to break from the policeman, and in so doing handled the latter pretty roughly. He was taken to the Station House, and after a hearing before Alderman Neill was committed for trial.

—William McMahon was overhauled at an early hour this morning, at Fifth and Bedford streets, with three pairs of unfinished boots, of which he could give no satisfactory account. Alderman Tittermary held him for a further hearing. The boots in the meantime will await an owner at the Second District Station.

—At nearly 11 o'clock on Saturday night John Gallagher, while standing in an alley on Eighth street, below Shippen, was stabbed in the right side by the husband of a woman with whom he was quarrelling. He was taken to the hospital. The cutting party are at large.

—On the report of the Seventeenth district this morning appeared the arrest of John Meally for malicious mischief, which consisted of his smashing in the windows of the hotels (!) along Bedford street. John was overhauled while indulging in this innocent pastime, and subsequently was sent below for trial by Alderman Bonsall.

—Michael O'Brien was caught at 2 o'clock this morning while picking up coal in the yard of S. Dubois, at Broad and Carleton streets. Of course he wasn't stealing it, at least so he said, but Alderman Massey couldn't see it in that light, and Michael had to go to prison in default of $600 bail.

—Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in a tavern at Seventh and St. Mary streets, during which Eliss Thompson, a colored man, was shot in the leg. Charles Williams, who was present at the time of the occurrence, was arrested for shooting the revolver. He was taken before Alderman Patchell, and was bound over for trial. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital.

—An old colored lady, while commenting at Seventh and St. Mary streets about the above case, was knocked down by Luke Sullivan and terribly beaten. Alderman Patchell heard the case, and held the offender in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

—William Nixon and David Brown were on exhibition this morning at the Mayor's office. They were in custody of Policemen Daubreshy, Martin, and Edgar, of the Eighth district, who had arrested them yesterday on the charge of breaking into the feather and bedding store of J. A. Fisher, No. 1009 Spring Garden street, at two o'clock yesterday morning, and stealing therefrom two blankets valued at $26. Nixon was caught on the spot, and Brown subsequently. Alderman Massey committed the two in default of $2000 bail.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School of the West Arch Street Church took place yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded with the children of the schools, their parents and friends, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character. The music was carefully selected and elegantly rendered. Four of the eight songs were composed expressly for the West Arch Schools, and being entirely new, added greatly to the delightful occasion. Rev. Alfred Taylor, Dr. Houghton, Judge Peirce, Governor Pollock, and Rev. Dr. Willits participated in the exercises and made speeches. Among other incidents in the Superintendent's Report was one that should be followed by other Sabbath Schools. A few months ago the West Arch School donated a sufficient number of library and other books to organize two white and one colored Sabbath school in North Carolina, and already this missionary effort has been commenced in that portion of the South with decided benefit. Sabbath schools must be earnest in their missionary labors, else it will be in vain for teachers to train up their little ones in those important elements of Christian faith and works so important to success. We were glad to notice among the auditors yesterday the superintendents of six of our leading Sabbath schools, besides Miss Ellie Poole, Miss Chandler, Miss Slater, Mr. William A. Briscoe, and Mr. G. F. Kimball, who kindly assisted in the musical portion of the entertainment so much enjoyed by all.

SAD BURNING ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock last evening Frederica Berger, aged 3 years, residing with her parents at No. 907 Warnock street, pulled a coal oil lamp off a table, and bursting, the fire communicated to her clothing. Before the flames were extinguished her face and head were shockingly burned. She still lives.

BURGLARY.—The residence No. 1610 Montrose street was entered on Friday night by forcing the rear cellar window, during the absence of the family, and robbed of wearing apparel to the amount of $150.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James McKeown, aged fourteen years, fell into the dock at Chesnut street yesterday at noon, and was rescued by Policeman Denard, of the Harbor police.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Regulations Concerning the Collection of Certain Fees.

The following correspondence is of importance to all parties having transactions with the Custom-house. It will explain itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1868.—Sir: The undersigned would beg respectfully to present to you the facts:—The Collector of Customs at this port (assuming authority under circular of Custom House fees, dated December 12, 1868), requires the following fees to be paid:—

First. For delivery of merchandise from appraiser's stores, after examination by appraisers to importers, 20 cents.

Second. Transfer permit from appraiser's stores to bonded warehouse, after examination by appraisers, 20 cents.

Third. Oath attached to entries of merchandise of all kinds, 20 cents.

Fourth. Entries of merchandise warehoused, re-warehoused, withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, transportation and exportation, independent of all charges for permits, etc., 25 cents.

Apprehending the Collector is at fault in his interpretation of your circular, and respectfully calling your attention to the fact that goods are sent to the appraiser's stores for examination by Custom House officials, and not at the request of importers. Same examination applying to merchandise bonded. Transfer permits being required.

The charge of 25c. on all entries under warehouse laws, while cash entries are exempt from any charges other than the regular and customary fees for permit for delivery, invoices, and bonds.

With respect, your obedient servants,
LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
E. H. BAILEY,
Custom House Brokers.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1869.—Gentlemen:—You are respectfully referred to the Collector at Philadelphia for the decision of the Department on your application of the 22d ultimo relating to the collection of certain customs fees at that port.

I am, very respectfully,
J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. Larzelere & Buchey, and others, No. 405 Library street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1869.—Sir:—Your communication of the 28th ultimo is received, transmitting a letter dated the 22d ultimo from Messrs. Larzelere & Buchey and others, complaining of your action, under authority as alleged of Department's Circular of the 12th ultimo, in requiring the following specified fees to be paid at your port, viz:—

First. For permit for delivery of merchandise from appraiser's stores after examination by appraisers to importer, 20 cents.

Second. For transfer permit from Appraiser's Store to Bonded Warehouse, after examination by appraisers, 20 cents.

Third. For oaths attached to entries of merchandise of all kinds, 20 cents.

Fourth. For entries of merchandise, warehoused, rewarehoused, withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, transportation, and exportation, independent of all charges for permits, etc., 25c.

After duly considering the matter, I am of opinion that, so far as the fees specified in the first and second charges are concerned, your action therein is not warranted by the provisions of the circular to which you refer. The orders for the delivery of examined packages from the Appraiser's Stores cannot be considered as "permits," for they issue as a matter of course, and without any application therefor, being made by the importer, and are merely incidental to the examination of the merchandise, which is done entirely in the interests of the Government.

You will therefore discontinue the practice of collecting the fees specified in said first and second charges.

The fee of twenty cents for the oath attached to entries of merchandise of all kinds, as specified in the third charge, is correct and proper, and is in accordance with the requirements of the said circular. See the first paragraph on the third page thereof.

In regard to the fee of 25 for entries of merchandise warehoused, rewarehoused, etc., specified in the fourth charge, which you allege you require to be paid under the provisions of the fourth line from the bottom of the first page of said circular, you are informed that the said line was inserted therein through a clerical error, and that it will accordingly be considered by you as cancelled, and of no effect. The practice of collecting said fee will therefore be discontinued by you. I am, very respectfully,
HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To J. W. Cake, Esq., Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE POLICE.

New and Important Regulations for the Department.

This morning the following important regulations for the government of the Police force of the city were issued from the Mayor's office:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1869—GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—I. All orders of importance will be issued in writing from the office, and will be marked either special or general, and numbered in rotation. An order book will be kept in each district station house, in which will be entered all orders emanating from this department.

II. A roll-book will be kept at each station house, in which will be entered the name and residence of each officer attached to the district. Changes of residence will be promptly noted.

III. Hereafter every relief before leaving the station house will be inspected by the lieutenant or sergeant, and no man will be permitted to go on his beat unless fully equipped and perfectly clean. The belt, mace, and regulation cap must be worn when on duty. No member of the force will be allowed to appear on the street with only a portion of his uniform. He must be either fully equipped with mace, belt, etc., or altogether in citizen's clothing.

IV. No member of the force will be permitted to enter a tavern, hotel, or drinking saloon, except to quell a disturbance or make an arrest. *Any infraction of this rule will be punished with instant dismissal.*

V. When an officer is reported sick, it will be the duty of the lieutenant of his district to visit him and ascertain the facts, unless the report is accompanied by the certificate of some respectable physician showing the nature of the disability, and sworn to before a magistrate.

VI. The rules and regulations of the Police Department heretofore established must be strictly adhered to in all respects, unless otherwise ordered. By order of the Mayor,
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.

Attest—C. COOPER, Chief Clerk.

INSPECTION OF THE RESERVES.

This morning, about half-past 11 o'clock, General Mulholland, Chief of Police, made an inspection of the Reserve Corps of city policemen, at Fifth and Chesnut streets. The officers were all uniformed. The Chief called their attention to the orders lately issued, and gave utterance to his assurance that they would aid him in executing them. He also informed them that in future they would be required to wear white gloves. The line was then dismissed.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.—The annual report for 1868 of this venerable institution for the medical relief of the poor has just been issued. From the exhibits made it appears that thirteen thousand seven hundred and six patients have been treated since the date of the last report; the receipts for the year, including the balance left in the Treasurer's hands at the beginning of the year, amounted to $8761·98; the expenditures for the same period amounted to $7931·93; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $830·05. The resident physician's report is quite interesting with its detail of facts and figures. William F. Griffitts, Esq., was elected President; David Scull, Jr., Treasurer; and Thomas Wistar, Esq., Secretary, on the 4th instant. A full board of managers were also elected at the same time, as well as the attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, a resident physician, and an apothecary. The report closes with a list of the names of the contributors for the year 1868.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning. But little business was transacted, the major portion of the time being consumed in a discussion of some plans for new wharf lines. A resolution was adopted recommending Councils to build a three-feet sewer on Seventeenth street, from Arch to Cherry. Adjourned.

THE JURY.—Coroner Daniels has selected the following gentlemen to serve upon the jury in the case of the late fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets:—Hiram Miller, John Agnew, Rush J. Whitesides, Richard W. Shields, Robert Shaw, George H. Harmen. The inquest takes place on Thursday next at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Coroner's office.

NOT THE MAN.—The Theodore Moore arrested for stealing washed clothing is not the son of Mr. E. Moore, who resides at No. 1030 S. Fourth street.

LICENSED.—The Academy of Music and the Odd Fellows' Hall at Tenth and South streets were licensed by Mayor Fox this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Byrnes Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Christopher Byrnes, on the night of October 13 last, was resumed this morning, much to the disappointment of a great many men and women, who had trudged through the storm and waited in the cold and at the door of the court to see Mrs. Twitchell. There being no prospect of completing the trial now on before night, the District Attorney did not think it fit to have her sitting in the dock all day, food for the greedy eyes of spectators.

The case of the Commonwealth not having closed on Saturday evening, the examination of their witnesses was continued.

James Jeffries sworn—On the night of this occurrence he was standing at Mrs. Holt's store, Fourth and German streets, and heard some one up the street hurrahing; then he heard one shot fired, and then several other shots followed; he ran up and saw a man lying upon the pavement at Fourth and Stanley streets; the man who did the firing stood in Fourth street and shot towards the beer saloon, and had on light pants and a dark coat.

James Reynolds, recalled, testified—I saw Pollock in company with Holt that night; he had on light pants, dark coat, and a cap.

Thomas C. Brodley recalled—I saw Pollock that night; he had light pants and a dark coat on.

Here Mr. Hagert put in evidence two pistols, some balls and cartridges, and then closed the Commonwealth's case.

The defense was opened by Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., who, with Charles W. Brooke, Esq., represented the prisoner. He said that he and his colleague proposed to prove briefly that this occurrence was a firemen's fight between members of two rival companies, the Niagara Hose and the Franklin Engine, and that the prisoner was a member of neither. He was in company with the deceased men, on friendly terms with them, having no motive whatever for taking the life of either. It would be shown that these shots were fired by Pollock, who had escaped, and not one of them by the prisoner; and that the pistol found upon the prisoner belonged to Christopher Byrnes. As to Specht, he would be proven to have been so drunk on this night that he mistook a blow from a billy for a pistol shot, and wilfully persisted in saying that he had been shot in the head by Holt, when in truth he had only been struck by some one with a blackjack. Having thus disposed of this principal witness for the prosecution, he would rest confident of a verdict of acquittal.

J. Madison Fletcher sworn and testified that he was Deputy Coroner, and took the notes in the Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Christopher Byrnes. (The witness established the correctness of the notes offered by the defense to prove that at the Coroner's inquest the Commonwealth's witness, William G. Reynolds, had testified that he could not swear positively that the man he met in Monroe street after the shooting, and whom he heard make an expression as to the killing of two ——, was the prisoner.)

Miss Maggie Moore sworn—I reside at No. 712 South Fourth street; I recollect this occurrence on election night; I know the witness Charles F. Specht by sight; I saw him on this evening, after the first shot was fired; he was very drunk; I saw his head, which looked as if it had been mashed in, and was bleeding freely; it had a large hole in it.

Cross-examined—I know he was drunk because I smelled the liquor upon him; I noticed nothing else about him that made me think he was drunk.

Re-examined—I heard Specht talk; saw him walk, and I say he was drunk.

Benjamin Edger sworn—I live at No. 743 S. Third street; I was some time since a contributing member of the Niagara Hose Company; I am not a member of the Franklin Engine Company, and never ran to but one fire in my life; I was at the Niagara Hose House on the morning after the murder, when the bodies of Christopher and Edward Byrnes were there; Specht came in while I was there, and was walking about the house; this was about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Charles McNulty sworn—I was about a square and a half from the place of this occurrence, and as soon as I heard the shots fired I ran to Fourth and Monroe streets; I saw Specht there, and went with him to the Hospital; he was very drunk.

Hiram McAllister testified that Specht was drunk when he went to the Hospital. On trial.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew and Sharswood—The following judgments were entered to-day:—

Thompson & Castner vs. Thos. J. Leiper. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed.

Chas. H. Abbott vs. Daniel B. Meany et al. Certificate from Nisi Prius. The Court being equally divided in opinion, the judgment at Nisi Prius was affirmed.

Fisher vs. Myer. Certiorari to two alderman of the city and county of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Spering, assignee, vs. Drexel et al. Judgment affirmed.

Wall vs. Dovey. Judgment reversed and a procedendo awarded.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Frederick Rothbalt vs. Francis Gross. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed by the defendant on the plaintiff without provocation. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare—Francis Knauss vs. Riegel & Brother. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the delivery of a bill of goods purchased by the plaintiff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Johanna R. Benner vs. Gottlieb Kuhner. An action to recover on a due bill. Verdict for plaintiff, $118·50.

James B. Smith and Josephine C. Smith, his wife, vs. Samuel A. Cornman, with notice to John Lancaster, terre tenant. A sci. fa on a mortgage. On trial.

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decision—United States Notes Exempt from State Taxation.

The Population of Baltimore.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1869.

The Supreme Court To-day made decisions in the New York bank cases. The opinions were delivered by Chief Justice Chase, to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks are exempt from State taxation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.

The Census Commissioners, who have just completed their work in Baltimore, report the inhabitants as numbering three hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six, of whom forty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-five are colored. There are forty-nine thousand houses in the city, exclusive of public buildings.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 18.—Scheuck's sash and blind factory, at Fishkill landing, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $16,000; insured for $9000. It is stated that the building was set on fire in four different places.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet at 29c. Flour dull and weak. Howard street superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $8@10; do. family $10@12; City Mills superfine $6·25@7·50; do. extra $8@10·50; do. family, $10·50@12·75; Western superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $7·75@9·50; do family, $10@10·75. Wheat dull; prime red, $2·20@2·30. Corn dull; prime white 87@89c. Oats firm at 68@75c. Rye dull at $1·40@1·50. Pork firm at $34@34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17¾@17⅞c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 20c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton lower; 500 bales sold at 29½c. Flour dull and declining; 4800 barrels sold—State, $5·70@7·40; Western, $5·65@9·80. Wheat dull and declining. Corn steady; 39,000 bushels sold—mixed Western 93@95c. Southern yellow 98c.; Western 98c. Oats quiet; 3,000 bush. sold—Western, 76½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard firm; steam rendered, 18½@19. Whisky firm; [illegible].

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The general trade of the week past showed increased activity, as well in the domestic commission line, because of the rise in cotton, as in the cotton speculation itself. The latter appears to be approaching a somewhat giddy point, all the prominent bear operators of November having turned rampant bulls in January; but if Liverpool should respond, with a little more decision, the chances are that 30 cents will be passed this week and 35 cents, the present views of a good many Southern holders and speculators, soon be reached. Some few authorities in the trade here—it may be because they have sold too soon—begin to enlarge their crop estimates. The *Financial Chronicle*—which revises weekly the overland as well as the Southern seaboard receipts—states that 'the total receipts for the seven days ending January 14 have reached 76,854 (against 73,827 bales last week, and 77,627 bales for the corresponding week of 1868), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 1,420,618 bales, against 1,204,116 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 216,502 bales.'"

"The preparations for the late winter and spring trade in foreign merchandise are on the increase. The entries of the week are about five and three quarter millions, and the customs two and a half millions. The export clearances of domestic produce continue moderate, owing in a large measure to the higher speculative prices here for cotton and some of the leading articles on the Produce Exchange. There is no inclination, however to submit the export of gold coin, which last January had reached $5,500,000 by the middle of the month. The Stock Exchange was active through the week, and for the greater part highly charged with speculation in the railway shares and Southern State bonds, and firm at the close on the public funds.

"The import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,748,338, against the total entries of $3,587,491 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,876,680, against $3,913,546 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $405,790, against $504,031 same week last year. The customs of the week are $2,524,664. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,064 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1719."

From the Tribune.

"Money was abundant at 7 per cent. on call, with considerable amounts loaned at 6 per cent. at the close of business.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	
Specie	$27,384,780	$29,258,536	Inc...$1,873,686
Legal tenders	51,941,128	52,947,083	Inc... 1,785,955
Total Reserve	$78,425,858	$81,155,619	Inc...$3,659,041
Deposits	$187,908,539	$195,484,843	Inc...$7,576,304
Circulation	34,344,156	34,279,153	Dec. 65,003
Tot. Liab'ties	$222,252,695	$229,763,996	Inc...$7,511,301
25 per ct. res.	$55,563,174	$57,440,491	
Exc's over Legal reserve	20,862,684	24,741,620	Inc... 3,881,936
Loans	258,792,562	262,338,831	Inc... 3,546,269

"The bank statement is favorable to continued ease in money. Legal-tenders have increased $1,785,955; specie $1,873,086. Circulation has decreased $65,003; loans increased $3,546,269; and deposits $7,576,304.

"Sterling exchange was dull on a basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling."

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LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
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VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
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PARTY INVITATIONS,
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FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
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CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
GREAT FALL,
On Exhibition for a Short Time.
Admission, 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 21 thstu3mbp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

No More Subsidies to Railroads or Private Corporations—Land Grants to be Stopped—The New Tariff Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The Ways and Means Committee are hearing delegations on the subjects proposed to be embodied in the tariff bill. The opponents of the bill are trying to keep off all action and to defeat it for this session.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day and closed up the Mississippi case. There is a division in the committee as to whether the State should be admitted to representation in Congress without undergoing any further reconstruction. Judge Bingham introduced a bill to-day to admit the State.

The Retrenchment Committee of the Senate, to which was referred the Tenure-of-Office bill, have a special meeting to-morrow, and it is understood that a majority of the committee are against its total repeal, but will favor an amendment to it.

The House to-day, by a large vote, passed the resolution against giving any more subsidies in bonds or money to railroads or private corporations, and also against donating any more public lands for similar purposes.

The Senate and House Military Committees are understood to favor a reduction in the number of major and brigadier-generals of our regular army, and bills will be prepared embodying this idea.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President presented a memorial of numerous citizens alleging that great frauds were committed in various parts of the Union in the late elections, and praying for such amendments to the naturalization laws as will tend to prevent such frauds in the future.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented the memorials of the medical superintendents of institutions for the insane in the Western States, setting forth that the medical superintendents of hospitals and asylums for the insane in the lately rebellious States took no active part in the Rebellion, and praying that they may be relieved of political disabilities.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) presented the petition of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., and about two hundred other merchants and business men of New York, Thomas Robbins, Edward M. Lewis and Joseph Patterson, Bank Presidents of Philadelphia, and about two hundred and thirty other merchants and business men of that city; E. A. Presbury, Enos Briggs & Co., H. K. Frothingham and about 160 other merchants and business men of Boston; and W. Coolbaugh, E. Hempstead, C. T. Wheeler, and 190 other merchants and business men of Chicago, praying for the enactment of a law requiring that hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans or bonds of the United States on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition through advertising for proposals, and that all sales of gold for account of the United States shall be made at public auction by an authorized official of the Treasury Department, at a time and place duly authorized. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition and remonstrance of merchants of Boston against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

Also, the memorial of claimants under the late treaty negotiated with Venezuela, in which they ask legislation by Congress to secure to them their claims under the award recently made and asking Congress to pay their claims in advance of any money that shall be received under the awards.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented the memorial of J. Hanson, asking the interposition of the United States Government with Prussia for indemnification for the violation of a contract with him in the matter of the Holstein ship canal. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) presented the petition of 250 citizens of New York, praying Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution, securing the right of suffrage to citizens without distinction of race or color.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Perham (Me.), relating to the operation of the Pension laws. To Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Poland (Vt.), providing for the issue of United States bonds, retiring United States notes, and for a free system of national banking.

The bill proposes the issue of coupon registered bonds to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, redeemable in coin after thirty and fifty years respectively; the thirty year bonds to bear interest at 4½ per cent. in coin, and the fifty year bonds at 4 per cent. The bonds to be exempt from national, State, and municipal tax, except income, and to be exclusively used in payment or exchange for outstanding bonds or notes that have fallen due, or that bear interest at higher rates. The Secretary of the Treasury is to retire and cancel all United States notes now outstanding, by their conversion in such bonds. Circulating notes are to be issued to the national banks as fast as the United States notes are cancelled, until the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to one hundred millions of dollars. The national banks hereafter to make deposits for security of circulation on the bonds provided.

By Mr. Poland (Vt.), allowing the defendants in criminal cases to testify. To the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), relating to church property in the lately rebellious States. To Committee on Reconstruction. It proposes that where church property has been given to Africans the trustees thereof shall be elected by the congregation.

By Mr. Banks (Mass.), to prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants or privileges from the United States. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Eliot (Mass.), to regulate and protect the fur seal trade at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska. To same Committee.

By Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) for his colleague (Stewart), for the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, under the direction of the Post Office Department. To Post Office Committee.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	164¼	West. Union Tel.	38¼
N.Y. and E. R.	39⅛	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash	62⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74½
Cle. and Pitt R.	89	Adams Express	52⅝
Chi. and N.W. com.	82½	Wells, Fargo	25½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88¼	United States Ex.	48
Chi. and R. I. R.	129½	Tennessee 6s, New	68
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123¼	Gold	136
Pacific Mail Steam.	122¾	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.					
$6500	Leh 6s gold l.	88½	10 sh	N Central...c.	48¾
$1000	do...2d.	88½	100 sh	Read...s10 & in.	47⅝
$1000	do...b5.	88½	100	do...s5wn.	47·69
$2000	do...2d.	88½	100	do...b10.	47¾
$5000	do.	88½	100	do...b15.	47¾
$400	5-20s '65. Jy. rg.	108½	100	do...b30.	47·60
$1100	City 6s, New	100½	100	do...b. 0.	47·69
$100	do.	100½	200	do...ls.	47¾
$400	5-20s '67...c.	109	100	do...c.	47¾
25 sh	Leh V R	55	400	do...b30.	47⅞
7 sh	C & Am...d.b.	129¾	100	do.	47⅞
100 sh	Leh Nav.	29¾	100	do.	47·81
100	do.	29¾			
SECOND BOARD.					
$7000	City 6s, New...ls.	100½	86 sh	Penna R...ls.	57⅞
$5000	do...c.	100½	117	do.	57⅝
$1000	do.	100½	78	do...ls.	57⅞
$200	do.	100½	120	do.	57¾
$900	do...c.	100½	100 sh	Read	47¾
$210	do.	100½	100	do.	47⅞
$1000	Leh 6s gold l.c.	88½	26 sh	Mech Bk...ls.	31⅝
$2000	do.	88½	100 sh	Leh Nav.	29½
$6000	C & A m 6s '89	73	100	do...b60.	29⅞

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'.
PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Presidential Nominations—The Recent Amnesty Proclamation—Affairs in Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The President

nominated to the Senate to-day John A. Gadsden to be Secretary of Legation in Madrid, vice Plumb, W. W. Dixon to be Associate Justice in Montana, and A. J. Brook to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the 21st District of Pennsylvania.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The President transmitted the following to-day:—

To the Senate of the United States:—The resolution adopted on the 5th instant, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received.

I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated December 25, 1868. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land.

The second section of article second of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of December 25, 1868, is strictly in accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Presidents Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Safe Landing.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The gratifying intelligence of the safe landing of the captain and crew of the British ship Southern Empire was received to-day. The first report of the disaster to this vessel, published on January 6, stated that she had foundered while on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, and that all hands were lost.

The Italian Succession to the Crown.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—It is reported to-day that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 3t PHILADELPHIA.